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Nazis Torpedo Vessel Carrying French Home; Air Raiders Halt Reich

The World's Day—At a Glance

July 25, 1940

War Summary: Air Raids Upset Nazi Plans

German torpedoing of the Meknes, an 18,000-ton French vessel being used for repatriating French officers and men from England, according to terms of the French-German armistice, was reported to Parliament. [Details: Page 4.]

Germany's plan for invading England is stated to have been seriously disorganized by repeated attacks on concentrations of equipment by the British Air Force. Serious dissensions in the German High Command were reported in London.

German warships were reported by the British fleet at several points in the North Sea.

Air raids on various points in Britain, including the Vickers armament works at the naval base of Portland were reported by the Germans.

American aircraft, captured from the French, are being used in raids on England, British Air Force members discovered.

Germany, meanwhile, through Economics Minister Funk, disclosed that plans for world trade would eliminate gold and substitute barter with the Western Hemisphere. [Details: Page 6.]

In New England: Boston Store to Be Razed?

Tenants of the old Houghton & Dutton Department Store building at Tremont and Beacon Streets, Boston, have been ordered to vacate by Oct. 1, as trustees of the building discuss with City officials the possibility of razing it. [Details: Page 9.]

City and WPA officials in Boston were puzzled by the discovery that an American eagle being carved for use on the exterior of City Hall faces to the left, in innocent defiance of Federal rules. Respect for the eagle requires that it be shown in symbolic statues as facing right, Federal officials say. [Details: Page 9.]

To cope with the social and economic problems involved in America's declining birth rate, experts offered contrasting solutions at two Greater Boston conferences. One urged a "back to the farm" movement, while another declared the farms already were being used up too rapidly. [Details: Page 9.]

Canadian Wheat Pegged at 70 Cents

Wheat in Canada will continue to be pegged at the 70-cent top price, the Government announced today. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange is to remain open at least for the time being. [Details: Financial Page.]

Italy reported its 1940 wheat crop would be approximately 10 per cent below the average of the last three years. The report focused a difficult food situation which at present is growing particularly acute in France. [Details: Page 5.]

In the Balkans: Envoys Head for Germany

In the Balkans German activity headlined diplomatic developments. Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, was en route to Sofia to accompany the Bulgarian Premier and Foreign Minister to Berlin in a special German plane. Meanwhile Rumanian officials were preparing to confer with authorities at Salzburg.

Rumania was said in Hungarian dispatches to be permitting the Saxon (Germanic) minority in Transylvania to form a separate army to protect that area against Hungarian revisionist claims.

Rumania's Minister to London has been recalled, a spokesman at the Legation in London told the Associated Press.

In Slovakia, Jews between the ages of 18 and 50 were ordered to report for labor service, German dispatches said.

A Persian-Russian railway traffic agreement was forecast as a delegation from Iran (Persia) departed from Moscow.

Cardenas Orders Oil Reorganization

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—President Cardenas ordered "immediate and effective" reorganization of the deficit-burdened $400,000,000 oil industry expropriated in 1938 from British, Netherlands, and United States interests. He instructed petroleum executives to institute specific economies estimated to exceed 10,000,000 pesos ($2,000,000) and to affect most of the industry's 16,000 employees.

In Washington: U. S. Recalls Baltic Envoys

The State Department disclosed that American Ministers had been recalled from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, the three Baltic Republics whose absorption by Soviet Russia was denounced by Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary.

Employment directors from the 48 states gathered to discuss how best to meet what the Federal Security Administration described as "increasing demands of private industry and the Government's defense agencies" for capable workers.

Representatives of industry and labor conferred with Owen D. Young at Defense Commission headquarters on plans for training workers in defense industries and aiding industry in training programs.

Argentine Deputies Approve Rearmament Plan

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Argentine Chamber of Deputies, approved a vast rearmament expenditures measure sponsored by the Administration. The bill now goes to the Senate. The newspaper El Mundo said it learned on good authority the Government had asked for appropriations totaling 1,115,000,000 pesos ($334,500,000).

Clipper Completes U. S.-New Zealand Round Trip

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The American Clipper, with 30 persons aboard, completed the first round-trip air-mail flight to New Zealand on Pan American Airway's newly established route ending a 12-day trip of 16,016 miles. Actual flying time each way approximated 52 hours.

In Britain: Huge Budget Held 'Inadequate'

Britain's will to victory appeared in a strong light today when the new $13,868,000,000 budget—calling for the heaviest taxation in British history—was criticized as "inadequate." [Details: Page 4.]

A secret debate of foreign affairs will be held in Parliament July 30.

Detention of 500 former members of Sir Oswald Mosley's Fascist British Union was ordered today.

Shorter factory hours are planned by a British Government move to reduce gradually the present intense seven-day-week speedup initiated May 10.

Increased indemnities for civilians injured in air raids and volunteer defense work was voted by the British Cabinet.

British thanks for $2,600,000 worth of medical supplies was extended to the American Red Cross by Malcolm MacDonald, Minister of Health.

Nazi 'Reprisals' in the Netherlands

AMSTERDAM (Via Berlin) July 25 (AP)—Hundreds of men, women and children of the Netherlands, arrested in reprisal for alleged mistreatment of Germans in the Dutch East Indies, have been taken to Germany where they will have the "same treatment" as Germans in the Indies, it was officially announced today.

Among those interned are Dutch colonial officials, with their wives and children, who were on leave in Holland

It was reported also that about 50 members of the Royal Court, such as the secretaries of Crown Princess Juliana and her husband, Prince Bernhard, and some of Queen Wilhelmina's court Chamberlains also are included.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, July 25, 1940

Review of Recordings	2
Christian Science Shortwave Programs	2
Wonders of Research	3
The Young Folks' Page	7
The Home Forum	8
"Not as the world giveth" [With German Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9, 10, 11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Local Arts and Theater News	11
Sports Pages	12, 13
Financial Pages	14, 15, 16
Daily Features Page	19
Editorials	20

Nazis Slice France, Brittany New State

By the Associated Press

Berlin, July 25

The Executive Committee of the Breton National Council has decided that Brittany shall break away from France and become a national state, the German Radio announced tonight.

The radiocast said that German authorities had instituted the post of Governor for the five departments which make up Brittany, westernmost peninsular France.

The Breton Nationalist Weekly L'Heure Bretonne was quoted as saying that, by setting up the Governorship, German authorities officially recognized the "autonomous" existence of Brittany.

Army Pushes Draft Moves; Bill Scanned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—The Army today rushed its draft machinery toward completion as two Congressional committees sought to define the place of the conscientious objector and to iron out other knotty problems in connection with the national military conscription program scheduled to come before the Senate next week.

As originally written by the Military Training Camps Association, the conscription bill would have exempted all persons proved to be members of recognized religious sects whose tenets forbade its members to participate in war in any form.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee has ruled that definition of conscientious objector out as too narrow. If a man is sincere in his scruples against warfare, then he should be exempt from participation whether or not be is a member of a church with such principles, committee members argued.

As a result, the Senate Committee has ruled that the proof of honest objection to military service will be entirely with the individual who must be ready to stand trial. The provision is also added that if he refuses to take his place in a military training program, he must be ready to perform such service for his country as the President declares to be noncombatant.

Married Men Not Needed

In the House Military Affairs Committee where the question of drafting married men was raised, Brig. Gen. William E. Shedd, Assistant Chief of Staff, made the statement that no married man need be drafted, at least within the next year. He estimated there are 4,500,000 men between the age of 21 and 31 who could be drawn into the training program without handicapping agriculture or industry.

With Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, appearing before the House Committee to urge all possible speed in enacting the conscription program, destined to bring 1,500,000 men into the Army by April, 1941, other Army officials described the nationwide draft machinery as ready to go iinto action within 24 hours after the bill is passed.

A force of 700,000 persons throughout the country will be necessary to handle the details of conscription, the House Committee was told. Use of local election officials would keep the cost down, Army spokesmen said.

When registration in localities has been completed, the program calls for the assignment by the local draft board of numbers to registraints. These numbers would be published in the local newspapers.

Drawings in Capital

Then drawing of lots would be made in Washington, with each number flashed to all local boards, who will list the prospective selectees in four classes: (1) those who are so situated that there is no reason why they should not enter training at once; (2) those working at jobs so vital to the national good that they should be given deferred status; (3) those with dependents; and (4) those judged physically unfit.

When the call is made for a certain number of trainees, local boards will work down through group number one.

A recommendation for some sort of guarantee that trainees would get their jobs back when their training period is over was put aside by the House Committee as unfeasible.

The Senate Committee has written into the bill a provision that the plan ultimately shall not draw more than 87 per cent nor less than 78 per cent of the draftees from the 21 to 31 age group; not more than 15 per cent nor less than 10 per cent from the 31 to 38 group; and not more than seven per cent nor less than three per cent from the 38 to 45 group. This division, it is argued, will increase the morale and efficiency of the fighting forces, by taking some of the burden from youth.

Havana Seeks Ways to Curb 'Fifth Column'

Argentina holds key to cartel proposal to forestall economic aggression by Nazis.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, July 25—Three main problems dominate the Pan-American Conference today as the deadline for submission of proposals by delegates arrived: first, the future status of European colonies in the Western Hemisphere; second, methods to stamp out "fifth column" activities; third, a program for unifying the economies of the 21 American republics to meet Nazi economic penetration.

Cuba has suggested as regards the United States proposal for a collective trusteeship for western colonies of European nations that a warning be given non-American Nations that armed American forces occupy any territory "offering peril."

The United States presented a resolution relating to subversive activities aimed at limiting the "fifth column" potentialities of foreign diplomatic or consular officials.

Economic proposals have generally followed the recommendations made by Secretary of State Cordell Hull in his Monday address.

Argentina Holds Key

Argentina today held the key to whether all of the Americas can pool their vital resources under continental or regional cartels for the purpose of forestalling Nazi economic aggression.

Dr. Leopoldo Melo, head of the Argentine delegation, adroitly parried reporters' questions on trade last evening. The attitude of all Argentines interviewed indicates that any form of cartel must be sold to them against considerable opposition.

A possible explanation of the Argentine delegation's reserve comes in a Buenos Aires report that the cattle and wheat exporters are set against the whole cartel idea. These powerful financial interests within Argentina long have stood for a natural allegiance to British customers rather than to the more abstract Pan-Americanism.

National Autonomy

Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo foreshadowed the Argentine attitude in Havana by his pre-Conference emphasis in Buenos Aires upon "national autonomy." The same phrase cropped up in the Chilean and Brazilian state-

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Hello, America!

Wide World

Peter Holmes of Eastbourne, England

This child guest poses for the photographers shortly after arriving in the United States to stay for the duration of the war.

Appeal to Allow U. S. Ships To Go After Child Evacuees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—An appeal for immediate amendment of the Neutrality Law to allow transportation of "child guests" in American ships without waiting for "safe conduct" assurances from Germany was made to the House Foreign Affairs Committee today.

Although both the Celler and Hennings bills now before the Committee require "safe conduct" promises from the belligerents before American child evacuee missions shall proceed, Mrs. Susan Nichols Pulsifer, co-chairman of the Committee on so-called mercy ships for children, told the Committee that delay in obtaining such assurance might be dangerous while refusal would place the United States "in a mortifying position."

Recalling Adolf Hitler's description in "Mein Kampf" of the Lusitania sinking as a great mistake, Mrs. Pulsifer argued that the chances of German orders for the sinking of a well-lighted and identified children's ship would be small.

At the outset of today's hearing, held in response to a flood of letters and telegrams from many parts of the country, Representative Sol Bloom (D), of New York, Committee Chairman, expressed the belief that there would be no opposition among Committee members to bringing British children into this country if a practical method of getting them here could be worked out.

United States to speed evacuation of "child guests": Page 2.

U. S. Puts Curb On Oil to Spain, Scrap to Japan

London takes steps to halt flow of oil to Germany from Spanish ports.

Action of President expected to cut off flow of materials into Germany.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—President Roosevelt today extended the export license system to oil, scrap iron and scrap metal in a move that will, according to White House circles, stop the shipment of scrap metal to Japan and the leakage of American oil into Germany by way of Spain.

Although the President's move can be attributed to the necessity for conserving strategic national resources, those closest to Administration policy declare that it was also prompted by a desire to throw additional American weight against aggression by helping to limit the supplies reaching those guilty of it.

Important Action

Using a law permitting him to control the export of all raw materials, munitions and machinery essential to national defense, the President's move is seen as tantamount to an embargo on the export of goods which, more than any others, have been this country's major contribution to international aggressors.

The importance of the President's move is readily apparent, observers say, when it is remembered that Japan has long depended upon the United States for a large part of her scrap iron and oil and that both of these products are essential to the success of Japan's invasion of China.

Absolute Embargo

Every barrel of oil and every pound of scrap metal which seeks to leave the United States in the future will first have to be approved by Lieut. Col. Russell L. Maxwell, whom President Roosevelt has appointed as Administrator of Export Control. The Administrator's word is law as to essential raw material exports and observers here, who read between the lines of the President's action, predict that an absolute embargo will now prevail against those countries which the United States considers to be international aggressors.

This prediction was strengthened by the disclosure today that the United States Maritime Commission had refused permission to two American tankers to carry oil to Spain on what is reported to be the assumption that much New-World oil is finding its way into Germany through Spain.

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—Great Britain has taken steps to halt oil shipments to Germany through Fascist Spain, thereby plugging a troublesome gap in its blockade of the Reich, it was reported today.

An "important statement" in which Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, was expected to describe for the House of Commons just what measures had been adopted was postponed indefinitely without explanation.

Britain's blockade sprung new leaks with the fall of France, and one of the most important threats to Britain was the flow of oil, life blood of modern mechanized war, through Spain.

There now are direct land routes from Germany across France to Spain, giving Germany indirect use of innumerable Spanish ports which before the fall of France were useless to it.

Policy Reviewed

The well-informed Financial Times said in discussing the problem:

"The British Government has been reviewing its blockade policy following the collapse of France. Spain is regarded as one of the weaknesses in the position, and the Government has taken note of the extent to which that country has been building up oil stocks while supplying a good deal to Germany. . . .

"The British Government will want definite assurances from Spain that oil supplies do not go to Germany. . . . The Government does not object to Spain obtaining essential supplies up to the limit of her pre-civil war requirements."

Spain to Get Wheat

Linked with the blockade situation was an agreement concluded July 23 among Britain, Spain and Portugal which would dispose of more colonial products. The British agreed payments should be made through the British-Spanish clearing system.

A Foreign Office announcement said the three-way exchange of notes, signed July 24, also covered an agreement regarding acquisition by Spain of wheat for its own use.

It added Britain agreed to purchase Portuguese colonial products amounting to £600,000 (about $2,400,000) which can be paid through the British-Spanish clearing system.

Intimate Message from Colorado Springs

Willkie Plans Campaign Cutting Across Party Lines With Realignment Of Party Policy and Reshuffling of Members

By J. Roscoe Drummond, Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Colorado Springs, Colo.

If Wendell L. Willkie is an amateur politician, then Babe Ruth, Bobby Jones, and Bill Tilden are all novices in their lines.

Now, Wendell Willkie is unorthodox, he breaks traditional rules and sometimes he scares the politicians out of their shoes, but if anyone thinks the Republican Presidential nominee doesn't know what he's aiming at in this campaign, he has something to learn.

Mr. Willkie is aiming at two very significant things in this election which will profoundly affect the shape of American political parties and the shape of his own Administration, if he wins. He is aiming to conduct a campaign which will cut deeply across party lines and bring about a radical realignment of party policy and reshuffling of party membership.

He is also aiming to achieve his own election partly through the medium of such a powerful independent movement that he will not be tied, in the field of policy or appointments, to any powerful single element within the Republican Party.

The nominee has not given expression to these objectives in so many words but it is apparent that their accomplishment is guiding many of his plans and influencing many of his decisions.

Effect Already Is Noticeable

The effect of Mr. Willkie's nomination on the leadership and direction of both parties is already noticeable, and it is evident that as the campaign develops party lines are going to be redrawn and basic differences between the Willkie Republican Party and the New Deal Democratic Party are going to be recast more sharply than ever before.

Old labels will no longer suffice to describe political differences. Both parties have moved a long way in the past 7½ years and it is Mr. Willkie's intention to crystallize today's party distinctions in the molds in which they have been cast by events and not in the molds of old-fashioned campaign phrasemaking.

When Mr. Willkie's political ideas and principles begin to take detailed form as the campaign gets earnestly underway, this trend, already in the making, will become clearer. In the traditional sense there will no longer be a "Conservative" Republican Party opposing a "Liberal" Democratic Party. Symbolically and literally, reactionary or stand-pat Republicanism departed from the 1940 scene in a blaze of impotence when Joseph Pew's Pennsylvania delegation made a reluctant but last-gasp effort to jump on the Willkie streamliner at Philadelphia and found it had already pulled out of the station, nomination and all.

There will be no stand-pat conservative party in the coming election. There will be no isolationist party in the coming election. There will be no Smoot-Hawley tariff party in the coming election. That is some indication of the measure of Mr. Willkie's impact upon American party politics, 1940 style.

Mr. Willkie's will be a liberal campaign addressed to liberal objectives, designed to promote the greatest possible freedom for the greatest possible number, with the Federal Government acting as umpire and available moderator, not as dictator and constant controller. The Republican candidate will support the essential social reforms of the past few years which he believes are the natural and desirable product of the times, not the possession of any single party.

Having opposed the evils of Big Business, he aims to oppose what he considers the evils of Big Government—and Big Government in his judgment is not liberal government but reactionary government, not radical government, but tyrannical government.

Willkie Confident of "Walk Out"

Mr. Willkie is convinced that these issues go deeper than party attachment. He is gratified that the Chicago Convention nominated a 100 per cent New Deal ticket and he is confident that by November liberal Democrats all over the country will have withdrawn from the New Deal Party, which he believes is not their natural home and, enrolled in an independent Willkie organization, will be supporting the Republican ticket.

Party lines already are beginning to be shaped anew and as the process unfolds before us during the next three months it may prove to be one of the most significant phases of the campaign.

Now, the Republican nominee's energetic cultivation of the independent movement has as its purpose not merely the winning of the election. His equally important purpose is to win the election free of the usual commitments to factions and persons which almost inevitably hamper a President's appointments and circumscribe his independence.

Mr. Willkie has what amounts to something very near a horror of being politically obligated, and while it would be premature to suggest that he is contemplating anything sensational either by way of policy or personnel, he is determined to enter upon office, if elected, a completely free Chief Executive. He has pledged to himself that there won't be a diplomatic, judicial, or an administrative appointment pre-empted by a promise of votes or a contribution of money during the campaign.

It is Mr. Willkie's hope that the support which he will receive from independent and Democratic groups will give him that freedom—with the result that as President, while he would have primary Republican allegiance, he would not be the prisoner of his own Party.

U. S. Promises Britain 3,000 Planes a Month

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., announced today that Great Britain would receive the 3,000 American warplanes a month which it hopes to obtain by the First of January or as soon thereafter as American manufacturers can supply them.

Directly countering those who hold that the plane capacity necessary to supply these planes while filling American needs could be developed only in the distant future, the Secretary revealed that William S. Knudsen, who heads the Production Division of the National Defense Commission, has told British agents that all they have to do is to say what they want and they will get it.

Asserting that Great Britain was prepared to spend colossal sums here to fill her plane needs, Secretary Morgenthau declared that the present plane production program being worked out among British agents, members of the Defense Commission and officials of the War and Navy Departments was the single greatest advance for American national defense taken this year.

He said that it would permit the United States to attain a plane capacity far above the 50,000 a year requested by President Roosevelt in his May 16 message to Congress. The Secretary explained that the 3,000 planes to be produced a month for the British would be over and above current British orders and those to be filled for America's defense forces. The plant expansion necessary would be paid for by the British, he added.

Optimism Prevalent

The Secretary said that the production expansion meetings which have been held in his office produced so much optimism among all those attending that the British have turned over to Mr. Knudsen a detailed break-down of the types of all planes and parts wanted by them. He explained that the British desire was to obtain 3,000 planes a month during the calendar years of 1941 and 1942.

Secretary Morgenthau also hinted that the British desire to buy planes through 1942 had been reflected in great confidence on the part of British agents here that Britain would survive the apparently impending German attack.

In his press conference today, Secretary Morgenthau, who acts as liaison officer between the United States Government and the British purchasing agents, was far more optimistic over meeting British requests than have been some other officials.

These latter officials point out that the present American plane capacity is estimated in the neighborhood of 1,500 planes a month. With the Army demanding an Air Force of 26,000 planes and the Navy and air fleet of some 8,000 planes, how would the United States be able to send Britain 3,000 planes a month, or practically double our present capacity, at any near date is the question asked here.

Asks Increased Exports

According to one aviation expert, the United States, in order to send Britain 3,000 planes a month while meeting the nation's own defense requirements, would have to develop a plane production capacity of at least 6,000 planes a month, or four times the present estimated capacity. The difficulty of attaining such a rate is seen in the fact that it is far above the production rate now ascribed to Germany.

It is recalled, moreover, that only a few days ago Army officials, who with their Navy Department colleagues are taking part in the Commission's studies, asked Mr. Knudsen to make sure that a re-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Calmness Falls Over Mexico As Almazan Leaves for Cuba

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Sudden calm has dropped like a blanket over Mexican politics following the turbulent two weeks preceding and succeeding the Presidential elections. This calm is being supported by repeated urgings from Administration spokesmen for the populace and the opposition party to accept the "election" of General Manuel Avila Camacho as final, but it does not tell the whole story.

Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, the opposition candidate whom the Administration now describes as "defeated," has left for Havana and other unnamed destinations for a period of a few weeks. But before departing from Mexico he firmly announced that he would be the next President of Mexico. Earlier General Almazan reminded his followers that "the election will not be decided until November 30th," the date when President Cardenas leaves office.

Despite a tremendous ballyhoo of the Administration and labor organizations on the theme of the decisive victory of their candidate and the removal of General Almazan from the presidential picture the facts do not support their claims. General Almazan's trip from Mexico City to Vera Cruz was a triumphant journey with his followers out to greet him at every wayside station and a crowd of 2,000 which gave him a great ovation upon his arrival at Vera Cruz.

Duplicate Petitions

Before leaving Mexico City General Almazan sent duplicate petitions to President Cardenas and to the Supreme Court asking that the elections be declared illegal. He cited in his documents proof of many alleged illegalities and claimed to have won 90 per cent of the Presidential votes. Earlier he announced that he was the duly-elected President of the country and would install his own Congress on Sept. 1. Such actions are not those of a "defeated" candidate even though the administration forces are trying to ignore him.

The undeniable blow which the Administration and labor organizations received on election day when the Almazan forces turned out in tremendous drives left them momentarily demoralized, for such an opposition demonstration had not been seen in Mexico for three decades. They have since rallied their forces and are now carrying on a revivified campaign to convince the Mexican public of their power and indomitability.

The Mexican press is almost as full of electoral propaganda today, two weeks after the voting, as it was in the week preceding it. Vicente Lombardo Toledano, whose labor forces showed startling disintegration on election day, has launched a new campaign for "national unity" behind the Cardenas administration, and is whipping his labor groups into line to make a great showing and recapture lost "face."

Peace Is Urged

Meetings, demonstrations, advertisements, are all based on the assumption that Gen. Avila Camacho will take office Dec. 1, and the Mexican public is constantly exhorted to maintain peace and support the Cardenas-Avila Camacho combine. Moreover, Señor Lombardo Toledano has swung into a strictly pro-United States position, as compared with his anti-United States position of a few weeks back, apparently with the objective of seeking North American approval of the recent events here.

Eyes of both parties are obviously turned toward Washington to see what the United States' reaction to the Mexican elections will be. While United States politics have been primarily preoccupied with the national party conventions it is clear that eventually some recognition of Mexico's development will have to be made. The very possibility of the installation of two Congresses on Sept. 1 projects the question of recognition which will be a complex one if the two bodies are formed here.

One report current is that General Almazan may visit the United States after his Havana trip. If this takes place he may solicit recognition of his election on the legal grounds set forth in his Supreme Court Case. Meanwhile, he has advised his followers to keep calm and the Mexican populace awaits a final definition of its presidential problem.

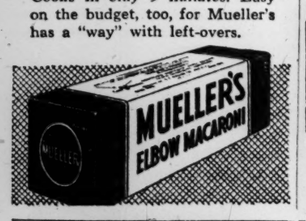
U. S. Destroyers Sought for British

NEW YORK (AP)—The Committee to Defend America by Aiding The Allies announces it will seek as one of four "immediate objectives" Congressional action permitting this Country to sell 50 or 60 reconditioned destroyers to Great Britain.

These warships could be returned to the original builders, according to the committee, and then sold to the British.

Other objectives are announced as new laws making American ships available for removal of children from England, credit arrangements permitting the United States to sell agricultural surpluses to Great Britain, and executive orders prohibiting "further sales" of oil to neutrals for trans-shipment to aggressor nations.

• Take a vacation from the kitchen on fine Summer days. Let Mueller's show *you* the way to serve delectable, nourishing meals with a minimum of time and trouble. Serve that simple, grand-tasting hot-weather favorite—**Mueller's Elbow Macaroni Salad**—for three rousing cheers from the men of the family. *(See Recipe No. 1 on package.)* Can be made way ahead of time, and tucked in the refrigerator until ready to serve. Due to an exclusive blending process, Mueller's never gets soggy or sticky while standing. Cooks in *only 9 minutes.* Easy on the budget, too, for Mueller's has a "way" with left-overs.



Military Training in Public Schools Favored by Michigan Educators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich. — Military training in the public schools, both as a strengthening of national defense and as a phase of American citizenship preparation, is supported by the Michigan Education Association, State organization of teachers.

This view was expressed recently in the following resolution adopted by the M. E. A. Board of Directors:

"Present circumstances in the world today make it imperative that the nation be prepared to meet any eventualities; therefore the Michigan Education Association favors training in schools of the Reserve Officers Training Corps type, and favors re-emphasizing training and participation of students as citizens."

Dr. John F. Thomas, Deputy Superintendent of Detroit Schools and President of the Association, further stressed "the vital role public schools are playing in national defense."

"Our public schools are training camps for democracy," he asserted. "We must inculcate in our youth the ideals of democracy; we must indoctrinate for self-government and respect for the rights of others."

Junior Corps Units

A few Michigan high schools have for many years had such military training, known as the junior R. O. T. C. Uniforms and arms for rudimentary drilling are provided on a voluntary basis under the direction of regular United States Army officers. No commissions in the Reserve Corps are granted those completing these courses, as is done in colleges offering advanced R. O. T. C. training.

Many educators regard the lessons of discipline and the physical activity derived by the students taking such training as of definite benefit to them and as a necessary factor in the molding of good citizens in times of peace or war.

The question of military training in the schools received support also in a recent Statewide conference on citizenship education called by the State Board of Education. Spokesmen for the Michigan Departments of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars advocated compulsory training.

"We don't want a repetition of the 1917 situation when American boys went to war entirely unprepared for military life," said Leslie P. Kefgen, Chairman of the National Americanism Committee of the Legion.

Swiss Pattern

"The Legion is interested in a real system of physical training in our public schools, patterned on military training, perhaps on the plan followed in Switzerland where high school boys are required to take some mild military training and, upon graduation, spend three to six months in camp for intensive training. After that they are through, but they have a preliminary background in case it ever is necessary for them to be called up."

Dr. Eugene B. Elliott, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who presided, suggested that any such training "probably would be on a voluntary basis."

Dr. Elliott said that educators and citizens had expressed to him a strong demand that "regular" school programs, including academic subjects, be curtailed to make room for citizenship training. An executive committee is to be appointed to implement such a program and the conferees, including representatives of civic, patriotic, and service organizations, will be called back in the fall to learn the details. In the meantime, Dr. Elliott said many communities will get under way at once with part or all of the ideas presented.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Nine Engulfed Nations Still Active in U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Reserve government funds or contributions from native patriots are keeping diplomats of nine shattered European countries functioning in Washington.

Even though their home governments have collapsed or been supplanted, the Polish, Belgian and French Embassies and the legations of Czechoslovakia, Norway, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, Latvia and Lithuania are doing business as usual.

How long this condition will exist depends on many factors. The United States Government, however, is following a general policy of not recognizing territorial conquests.

The State Department announced last night that it was recalling the American Ministers to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania for consultation, leaving the impression that they would not go back to their posts. Other American representatives in the three Baltic conutries which Russia has just absorbed will remain on duty.

Unlike Latvia and Lithuania, Estonia has no minister here, but maintains a Consul General in New York.

Work for many foreign diplomats in Washington has been increased by the European upheaval. The Dutch Minister, for instance, was made paymaster for other Dutch possessions when the Nazi invasion of the Low Countries began.

Only two Legations—the Austrian and the Albanian—have folded up in the last few years. The Austrian Minister, Dr. Edgar Prochnik, joined the Faculty of Georgetown University. Faik Konitza remained for a few months as Albanian Minister after Italy took over his country, but finally closed his offices.

The Czechoslovakian Legation was described as "depending on contributions from loyal Czechoslovaks throughout the world." The Polish Embassy, on the other hand, is carrying on with government funds. Informed sources said that Poland managed to ship many millons of dollars in gold out of the country before Warsaw fell.

Other embassies and legations affected by the war said no fiscal difficulties have arisen here so far. Count Robert van der Stratenponthoz, the Belgian Ambassador, commented:

"We have large deposits in the United States and other foreign countries."

Both Will Go to Camp

Wide World

Julio Velar **Salvatore Ruffino**

The two New York youths are shown getting in trim for an interlude of camp life. Salvatore recently won the Children's Aid Society's twelfth annual George Lane Nichols award for good sportsmanship, for which 10,000 boys throughout New York City competed to earn two weeks' vacation at Bowdoin Camp at New Hamburg, N. Y. But Salvatore, son of a taxicab driver, really was a good sport and gave up his vacation to Julio because he thought his comrade needed a vacation more than he did.

The good news about the whole affair is that both boys are going to camp. William Kirchner, Director of the Society, has arranged matters so that Salvatore will work around the Society's center and thus earn his tuition at camp.

Government Moves to Speed British Children to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 25—Cutting red tape and moving with all possible speed, the Federal Government, the United States Committee for the Care of European Children and individuals interested in the evacuation of British children to the United States had today begun large-scale efforts to remove English children to this country following cabled authorization to London by the Committee and the State Department yesterday for the dispatching of 1,000 representative children to peaceful refuge here for the duration of the war.

In order to allay criticism that the plan has been promoted only for the evacuation of the children of wealthy Britons, the Committee cabled its London representative and Jeffrey Shakespeare, Chairman of the British Overseas Reception Board, to see to it that the children represent a cross-section of England. Under the plan, 1,000 children will be put aboard vessels for the United States, without discrimination as to whether they have relatives in the United States or whether their parents can pay their own children's ocean fare.

To Pick in Order

The State Department cabled a blanket authorization to American consular officials in England to issue 1,000 visas to such children as were designated by agents of the United States Committee. They will be selected in the order they are found on the list of 200,000 who have been registered by their British parents for the mass evacuation which the British Government declared it was unable to undertake.

Passage for the first 1,000 has been obtained aboard vessels leaving England for the United States during the next few weeks. The reservations, canceled by the official British Agency, were taken up by the American Committee for the Evacuation of British Children, headed by Justin R. Weddell in London.

The only requirement for evacuation insisted upon by the American Committee aside from a health examination is that the children's parents file with the British exit permit a statement that they fully understand and assume "the serious risk of unconvoyed ocean travel."

Maj. Albert Braithwaite, Chairman of a British Parliamentary Evacuation Committee, has assured the American Committee in London that ample funds are available in England from private sources to pay the ocean fare of children of poor persons.

Eric H. Biddle, Executive Director of the United States Committee, said that following the dispatch of the first 1,000 children, the mass evacuation of children from the British Isles would bottleneck for lack of ocean transport, since no more space is available before the middle of Auguest.

Oxford Children Arrive

The United States Committee has not joined in with the drive to urge the sending of American vessels for British child evacuees. However, it was announced that Marshall Field, Chairman, and other operating heads of the Committee would appear before a congressional hearing in Washington, D. C., on proposals to relax the provisions of the Neutrality Act in order that "mercy ships" might be sent. Officials of the committee, it was added, would make their appearance only to record the evidence of extensive American desire to shelter the child guests and to disclose the practical preparations made in this country for the reception of the children if they can be removed from Britain.

Meanwhile 120 children and wives of Oxford faculty members arrived in New Haven, Conn., last night for a temporary haven at Yale University. They are sponsored by the Yale Faculty Committee for Receiving Oxford and Cambridge University Children, Inc., and were brought to this country through the facilities of the United States Committee. Their trip from Montreal had the aspect of a mass picnic excursion. the children being as one in their praise of New England scenery and American ice cream.

Prose Events Call for Poet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

The Portland, Ore., bus station, the Puget Sound purse seine fleet, and the passport situation at Point Roberts are all factors which bring poetry into the everydayness of the democratic way of life.

The system of bus transportation as it operates out of Portland is efficient, streamlined, air-conditioned, and altogether modern. A loud-speaker, descendant of the loud-speakered train announcer of yesterday, intones the stations which, in spite of him, become cadences of music.

"Bridal Veil" he calls out, "Bonneville, Hood River, The Dalles." In between there are "Troutdale, Springdale, Fairview, Multnomah Falls, Eagle Creek, and Cascade Locks." Beyond is Umatilla. Continuing is Pendleton, Boise, Pocatello, Salt Lake City, and climaxing them are "Points East." The farther the busses travel the nearer to those beckoning "Points East."

Note of Joy

An entirely different genre is suggested by a short news item in a local paper. It opens on a note of joy that labor settlements are made and men have returned to work. "Puget Sound's 270-boat purse seine fleet went into action from Cape Flattery to Point Roberts Monday, following a settlement of fish price negotiations between packers and seiners last week."

Supposedly hard-boiled prose, the item continues in words as poetic as Cape Cod scenery. It tells how "reefnetters had a slightly improved day with sockeye" and that "one of the top boats had 126." It speaks of canneries at "Anacortes, LaConner, Friday Harbor, and Beach," and reported that "the Fidalgo fleet was setting its first seine Monday."

Point Roberts is always provocative of Ripleyan, believe-it-or-not description. This tiny peninsula belonging to the United States and bounded on three sides by water and on the north by British Columbia, is the only place where Canadians may now enter the United States without a passport.

Friendly Visitors

Ever since July 1 when the regulation requiring passports for visiting Canadians went into effect, Point Roberts has been filled with picnicking and vacationing Canadians. The chief reason is that there are no customs men to collect passports on the tiny border line. And no alien could, if he would, get into the States proper by way of Point Roberts unless he could swim the deep blue sea. The only way for either Canadians or natives of the peninsula to enter the States is to go back through British Columbia and down through the customs on the border.

So, this little pendant of our country is filled with friendly aliens. The days are always June there, the water shines east, west and south, and there is the far-off chugging of purse seine boats fishing anywhere between Cape Flattery and Lummi. **Kate Archibald**

Johnson Quits; Patterson Is Stimson Aide

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The White House announced today the resignation of Louis Johnson as Assistant Secretary of War and the nomination of Robert Porter Patterson of New York, Judge of the Second United States Circuit Court of Appeals, as his successor.

Stephen Early, Presidential Secretary, told reporters that "since time immemorial," a Cabinet officer has had the right to select his assistant secretary and that Henry L. Stimson, new Secretary of War, had asked the Chief Executive to name Judge Patterson.

Mr. Early said Mr. Johnson had resigned yesterday and flown to Bohemian Grove, near San Francisco.

As soon as President Roosevelt can get around to it, Mr. Early said, he will wire Mr. Johnson an acceptance to his resignation and "advise him that he is confidently expecting him, as soon as he has had a rest, to return to Washington for continued service with the Government."

There were indications that Mr. Johnson might become a Presidential administrative assistant—filling the last of six such jobs at the White House.

Judge Patterson is a native of tional Commander of the American Legion, has been associated intimately with the developing defense program.

"If Louis accepts the administrative assistant's job—and we hope that he will—" Mr. Early said, "it is the President's intention to have him, as an official member of the White House family, become his eyes and ears, his progress reporter on the entire question of national defense."

Judge Patterson, is a native of Glens Falls, N. Y., and like Mr. Stimson, a Republican. After graduation from Union College and Harvard Law School he was admitted to the bar in 1915. The next year found him serving on the Mexican border with the National Guard.

In the World War he was first a captain and later major in the infantry, winning the Distinguished Service Cross "for extraordinary heroism in action."

He was appointed a Federal Judge on March 21, 1939.

N. Y. League Urges U. S. Investigate Dr. Friedrich Ried

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—The nonsectarian anti-Nazi League yesterday urged the United States State Department to investigate Dr. Friedrich Ried, German consular officer who recently was transferred from Brazil to the New York Consulate.

The League said it had informed the Department two weeks ago that the Nazi Government had transferred Mr. Reid from Porto Alegre after the Brazilian Foreign Office complained he was interfering with internal affairs there.

Doctor Ried and German and Brazilian consulates here declined comment on the transfer. Mr. Reid limited his remarks to discussion of his work in setting up a system of schools in Brazil which, he said, were equipped by the German Government.

"We had over 1,000 schools. There are no more than 50,000 German Nationals in the Province, but we enrolled 58,000 students between the ages of 6 and 16," he said.

The Anti-Nazi League told the State Department:

"A man whose activities in behalf of the Nazi Government and ideology resulted in his being sent out of the country in which he was stationed, should be watched in the United States where Nazi propaganda is on the upswing."

The German Consulate said there was no special significance in Mr. Reid's presence here, and that "he is just a member of the consulate. He will do the same work we all do."

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc. (25.4m.), 15.25mc. (19.6m.). 3:30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time.

Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 15.13mc. (19.8m.), 6:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time

Saturdays, 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 15.13mc. (19.8m.), 6 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Anzacs Now 80,000; Suspend Recruiting

MELBOURNE, Victoria, July 25 (AP)—Defense Minister Brigadier G. A. Street announced July 23 temporary suspension of recruiting for the Australian Imperial Force because the initial objective of 80,000 had been reached.

Another factor, it was stated, was the need for building a home defense force of 250,000 men.

Prime Minister R. G Menzies explained the suspension also resulted from the need for consolidating present enlistments and for concentrating on munitions production

Sun Visors on Helmets

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—Sun visors for British war helmets are becoming available in large quantities, War Minister Anthony Eden disclosed today. No details were given.

San Francisco Must Produce Power Issue Solution by Aug. 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—On Aug. 1 this city faces the most critical juncture in its development of municipal power.

On that date, a deadline set by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, San Francisco must either have negotiated a lease, which will stand a Supreme Court test, by which it takes over the vast private distribution system of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, through which city-generated power from the $100,000,000 Hetch Hetchy generating plant must flow, or else it must prepare for a special election by Sept. 15 to vote bonds to buy the P. G. & E.'s lines.

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi announced July 16 that the city and the private utility, P. G. & E., had reached an agreement whereby the city would lease the company's $70,000,000 distribution system. The city, it is reported, would receive as much or more income under the plan than it did under the old system.

Wanted Fixed Rates

Under the new system, which officials are planning to talk over with Secretary Ickes July 23, the city's Public Utilities Commission would fix all rates and regulations. Since at best it is anticipated that Hetch Hetchy can only supply 40 per cent of the city's power, the balance needed would be purchased from P. G. & E., it is said.

Of course the entire plan, which calls for an extension of the Aug. 1 deadline, depends upon Secretary Ickes' approval.

Defeated 7 Times

Should a lease fail, a special election to vote the bonds to buy the distribution system must then be called. Such a bond issue has been before the people of San Francisco for 15 years. It has been defeated seven times, the last time in May, 1939, at which a charter amendment was proposed to permit the issuance of $55,000,000 in revenue bonds.

This last bond issue, heavily assailed by the private utilities companies, was defeated 129,918 to 42,494. The new bond plan which, it is believed, would be devised by the city should its lease negotiations fail, would require more capital expenditure and produce less revenue than the plan voted down in 1939.

Millions of dollars are involved. The future tax rate in the city depends upon the outcome, for at present the city collects approximately $200,000 a month from its sale of Hetch Hetchy power, sale invalidated by the Supreme Court in April.

Ickes' Power Questioned

Some question has been raised as to whether Secretary Ickes has the power to seize Hetch Hetchy power for the Federal Government—in other words, could the Government operate the plant?

The Secretary is reported here as believing he can take such a step under Sec. 9 of the Raker Act. However, the Bureau of Governmental Research points out that under this Act such authority may only be exercised 20 years after completion of the Hetch Hetchy power system. It points out this would restrain the Secretary from any such action until July 1945.

The question arises, if negotiations for a lease fail, if the people black the bonds as they would be expected to do from their past record, and if Secretary Ickes cannot take over, what will happen to the idle power house, the elaborate water system, and the city of San Francisco?

The whole question, tied up with red tape, awaits the action on Aug. 1.

Choice New Bach, Haydn Disks; Eight Popular in 'Jump' Style

Review of Recordings

Two Brandenburg Concertos of Bach, Nos. 2 and 3, and a symphony of Haydn, No. 99, in E flat major, are the latest Boston releases of the National Committee for Musical Appreciation.

These are excellent examples of the orchestral style of the two masters, the contrapuntal manner of the one, the symphonic form of the other. Lecturers on the appreciation of music commonly refer to Johann Sebastian Bach as the greatest of composers. This is an unwise way of appreciating genius. Besides, the statement has little meaning, and is unnecessary. Bach was a great musician; so was Haydn. Since Bach is more generally recognized as such, however, perhaps an emphasis might usefully be laid upon Haydn.

It is unfortunate that the appellation "Papa" Haydn has been misunderstood. Originally it was intended as a term of affectionate admiration. To too many young students of modern times it has come to imply a certain condescension.

It would be difficult to find a less likely subject for condescension than Haydn. For all his apparent simplicity, his style conceals an art that is invariably well appreciated by good musicians. Clarity is a virtue, not a fault, in a composer. By the same token, obscurity is not a sign of depth; indeed, it is usually an indication of shallowness. The serious student of composition will find, if he looks for them, anticipations in Haydn's scores of all the proudest "innovations" of the modernists. **L. A. S.**

Popular Music

Decca has released several items of unusual interest to "jitterbugs" during the past few weeks. Bud Freeman and his Summa Cum Laude Orchestra, one of the few groups of swing specialists that has "jelled" as an orchestra, have waxed eight numbers in the so-called "Chicago" or "jump" style which the "Wolverines," a band of the early '20s' popularized. Among the Wolverines was Leon "Bix" Beiderbecke who was to become acknowledged one of the greatest white trumpetists of his time. It is Max Kaminsky, trumpeter of the Summa Cum Laudes, who therefore, has the task of upholding the "Bix" tradition, a job which he does superlatively well. In the aggregation are "Pee Wee" Russell on clarinet, Brad Gowans on valve trombone and Eddie Condon on guitar. Among the "classics" waxed in this "Fashions in Swing" album are "Copenhagen," "Sensation Rag" (easily the top item) and "Fidgety Feet." Not so well known are "Big Boy" (in which Max shines in his "Bix" imitation), "Tia Juana" and "Susie" (not the "If You Knew Susie" tune), popular tunes of the early twenties. This is "all out" music of the "truck" and "shag" variety which you can open up if you live in your own house or on the ground floor.

Just to prove, however, that there are other "hep cats" (musicians who know how) on the Chicago style, Bob Crosby's Bob Cats contribute, for Decca, one of their best to date, "All By Myself," an "oldie" in easy "bounce" style, coupled with "Spain," the Isham Jones song, imparting a bit of tango now and then. For Bluebird, Coleman Hawkins and his All-Star Octet do in medium fast style two "in the groove" renditions of "The Shiek of Araby" and "My Blue Heaven." Wingy Mannone also does for Bluebird one of his best to date, "She's Crying for Me," in medium indigo "jump" style, coupled with "The Mosquito Song," some fun at the expense of New Jersey.

Good Decca Specialties

Other good specialties are Decca versions of Erskine Butterfield's Blue Boys of "The Down Home Blues," "Nothin' to Do," "Your Feet's Too Big" and "What's Cookin'" all sung and played in a style not copying though reminiscent of "Fats" Waller. Doris Rhodes, the girl with a voice sounding a great deal older than herself, revives nicely, for Columbia, two "oldies"—"My Melancholy Baby" and a little-heard Gershwin tune, "Lorelei," from "Pardon My English." Jerry Colonna, comedian of the radio, contributes further to the mystery of "Who's Yehoodi," pairing with it "Every Day Is Lady's Day With Me," from "The Red Mill," for Columbia.

Popular orchestral specialties are to hand in Gene Krupa's version, for Columbia, of "No Name Jive," in which he copies the Casa Loma cutting, paired with "Six Lessons from Madame La Zonga." Two remainders of the now defunct Vocalion label offer Bobby Hackett's trumpet in good dustings of "That Old Gang of Mine" and "After I Say I'm Sorry" and Cootie Williams, trumpeter of Duke Ellington's Orchestra, with his Rug Cutters, well heard in his own "Blues A Poppin'" and the "Duke's" "Black Butterfly."

Duke Ellington's Orchestra provides two excellent tonal portraits of two favorite members of its race, for Victor, the first, "Portrait of Bert Williams," the popular vaudeville star of the past, in easy, relaxed, yet nostalgic, style, coupled with "Boy, Jangles," in easy rhythmic style, imitative of the dancing singing manner of Harlem's popular "Bill" Robinson.

Bob Zurke, the "Ole Tom Cat of the Keys," offers for those who like the "boogie woogie" style, "Rhumboogie," coupled with "Cow Cow Blues," for Victor. The New Friends of Rhythm, a group of symphony players gone rhythmic, couple "Heavy Traffic on Canal Street," a version of "Carnival of Venice," with an original "Mood in Question," for Victor.

Group of Eight Waltzes

Popular album specialties offer "Waltz Time in Vienna," a group of eight popular waltzes of Strauss, Lehar, Waldteufel, and Kalman, done in dance tempo by Al Goodman and his Orchestra for Columbia. "Dancing in the Dark," a group of songs popular with the supper club set done by a typical supper club group of piano, guitar, bass and traps, with Carmen Cavallaro at the piano, by Decca, and instructions by Arthur Murray on how to dance the waltz, fox-trot and rhumba, in four Columbia labels.

For children are unusually good dramatizations in modern manner of the stories of "The Sleeping Beauty," "The Gingerbread Boy," "Cinderella" and "Little Red Riding Hood," done with Milton Cross as narrator and the radio children of "The Lady Next Door" and "Our Barn" programs, four Varsity labels.

U. S. Record also offers for chamber music devotees on its Royale label a very good recording of the Beethoven Sextet for Two French Horns and String Quartet, by a chamber group directed by Henry Nosco, two 12-inch records. The beautiful misty tones of the two horns are well heard, and there are some amazingly difficult passages for them in the work.

Schedule Beaten On 4 Navy Ships

KEARNY, N. J. (AP)—The Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company reports that acceleration of its production schedule in line with national defense policy has made possible the delivery this month of a destroyer, two tankers and a cargo vessel "all substantially ahead of contract stipulations."

The destroyer, the 6,130-ton U. S. S. Plunkett, was delivered in 23 months, seven months ahead of the contract delivery date.

Among 29 vessels still under varying stages of construction at the yards are seven destroyers and cruisers for the Navy, 15 Maritime Commission Merchantmen which could be converted into Men-O-War, and seven tankers and freighters being built for private interests.

Recently the Navy Department awarded the company contracts for the construction of ten additional destroyers.

Pensioner Shuns More Than 'Enough'

By the Associated Press

Des Moines, Iowa, July 25

An Iowa pensioner wants to know why her monthly check was hiked to $26.60 when she was getting along very well, thank you, on $13.

"I am getting everything I need," she wrote the State Social Welfare Board.

"I asked the county investigator to let me have just $13 a month but I see he hasn't paid any attention to it. When $13 a month makes all I need, I don't know what he expects me to do with the rest."

State officials promised to see if they could not relieve her of the burdensome extra purchasing power.

Mexican Workers Finish Primary Grade Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—Twenty-five adult workmen who have been going to night schools, run by and for the workmen at the Adult Education Centers, were graduated here from primary grades this week.

One hundred others were given perfect attendance certificates. Next year, the Workers' Centers will give secondary school instruction for adults, as well as primary school instruction. These centers are working steadily to combat illiteracy in Mexico.

Treasury of History Found In Tennessee's Town Names

Mr. Markham, after "going to Washington," then touring the South, and roaming through the Southwest, is now returning to the Nation's capital. Following is an article from Arkansas.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COTTON PLANT, Ark.—Feeling a strong travel urge, I announced to my gracious lady that we were going right out to see the world.

"I suppose we'll be sailing on the Bremen day after tomorrow?" she retorted in a way that was hardly affable.

"No," I said, "not going to sail at all. Nor fly. We're going to see the world in Tennessee."

"That's a nice State, all right," she admitted, "but it's hardly the world. You can see a few mountains and a couple of lakes, pick a bouquet of rhododendrons, and photograph a cotton field, but that's not seeing the world."

"Well, what do you want to see, where do you want to go, where would you like to put up? I'll give you anything you want—right in Tennessee," I promised.

"O, yeah," she replied. I saw she had accepted the challenge. "First, I want to stay in a nice little town of my own name. I never had that joy."

"That's easy enough," I was glad to be able to say. "We'll go to Maryville, in east Tennessee, near the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. It is at the mouth of the most gorgeous gorge you ever heard of, with splendid mountains all around. It is rugged and of a strong character like you; it has just one Main Street, strung along a ridge; all the little streets on each side have to climb up to it and hold on for dear life. Roads take you from them to a dozen wonderful places."

"How about a town in honor of my second name?" my gracious lady interrupted.

Rhododendrons

"That's better yet!" I went on. "We'll go up into the extreme northeast corner of Tennessee to Elizabethton, a dream settlement, lying in Happy Valley, at the foot of splendid mountains. Crystal revulets flow through it, buoyant flowers of many kinds keep it continually vibrant, and on the crest of Roan Mountain, looming over Elizabethton, will be blooming in a few days the finest, grandest, most exuberant field of many-shaded rhododendrons in our continent. I guess if you went to Elizabethton, you wouldn't want to leave."

"Well, then, before we go there," she suggested, "I'd like to take a little trip through Arabia." That was a dare.

"Fine," I said, "we'll drive straight to the very place from which the Arab, Mohammed, launched his religious movement. It is Medina with 414 inhabitants, situated in Tennessee's western lowlands. It's in a level, fruitful country and you'll see more cotton fields than you supposed existed. There'll be so many dark, barefooted people all about, you'll think surely enough it is Arabia. Of the people in west Tennessee, 35 per cent are colored. When you get enough of Medina we could speed over to another part of Arabia, Palmyra, in north central Tennessee. But something doesn't click there; for it is in a progressive area of corn, woods, livestock, and little factories, while the real Palmyra is a ruined city in a waste of sand.

"Now let me take you on a swift little trip westward from Palmyra. First, we would reach Ireland, named Erin, of course, and sure it's a green and bloomin' place, the 'potato capital of the world,' unless I'm mistaken. From Erin you may respectfully salute quiet, genial Ruskin; Milton is too far away to see, but if you looked south through a telescope—a big enough telescope—you might see at least a couple of the 70 folks in Only. Since all are supposed to be as tall as Andy Jackson, it's the only Only in the U. S. A.

Sweet Potato

"From here we should go northwest to Dover. It isn't as sad as the English port. We would come over a pretty bumpy road, though Bumpus Mills, near by, didn't get its name from it. I guess there was a Mr. Bumpus. The somber influence of Bumpus is more than offset by beaming Model's 154 model citizens living on the opposite side of the Cumberland River.

"Pursuing our course west we would cross the Tennessee River and enter flourishing Paris. The country is as green as France, and this Paris, also, is famed for its cosmetics. It's America's second largest mining center of high grade ceramic clays. I guess it wouldn't be wise to linger there too long. There's a Normandy, too, but it's in the wrong direction—far to the southeast.

Bluegrass

"We pass a few miles east, over a dirt road to Moscow. Stand up now and look around. See if you can find any other white man besides me. Three-fourths of the people in this country are Negroes."

"If Moscow is so dusky, what's Leningrad like?" my gracious lady exclaims.

"O, that's quite different, as you'll see. But we shall still call it Petersburg. It's in central Tennessee, in the fabled blue grass district of pleasant, rolling hills, large, fine farms, and superb livestock."

"Couldn't you take me to Africa?"

"Why, certainly. It's only 75 miles to the northeast. We'll go through delightful farm country, over a splendid, paved road to Carthage, where Cordell Hull was raised. No fewer than 1,066 other people dwell there, besides him and Mrs. Hull."

"Now, isn't there some high, wooded, aerie-like city that'd make you think of castles and knights and everything like that?" asked the gracious lady, as though there surely wouldn't be such things in Tennessee.

"Certainly," I assured her. "There are a dozen. One of the most alluring is Monteagle, in south central Tennessee, not far from Chattanooga, near which is Sewanee, a towered university city, sitting in a forest. It would make you think of Oxford. The ridge itself, in which the Cumberland Mountains find their apex, offers some of the most commanding views in the country and has become the scene of an excellently conducted annual Chautauqua. Monteagle is a place where men no longer envy birds.

Irises

"Now, do you believe the world is in Tennessee?" I rather triumphantly asked my gracious lady.

"A lot of it is," she assented, "but you didn't say anything about Greece."

"I hadn't time; I've barely begun," I informed her. "Why, Tennessee practically is Greece. You can look across the border into Mississippi's Corinth, or Georgia's Corinth, or Arkansas's Corinth, or North Carolina's Corinth, on into Alabama's Athens and Georgia's Athens; you can loiter in Tennessee's Troy, which you know was almost Greece; you can pitch your tent in Tennessee's Sparta, or in its Smyrna, one of the most ancient of Greek towns, although in Asia Minor. You can sojourn in Athens itself, at the edge of picturesque Cherokee National Forest, or you may stop in the spiritual Athens, Nashville, Tennessee's capital, which has the world's only perfect replica of the Parthenon, is filled with outstanding educational institutions, is bright with blue irises of every tint, and is one of the most delightful of all our cities."

My gracious lady was at last convinced. We're going to see the world—in Tennessee. Don't you want to come along?

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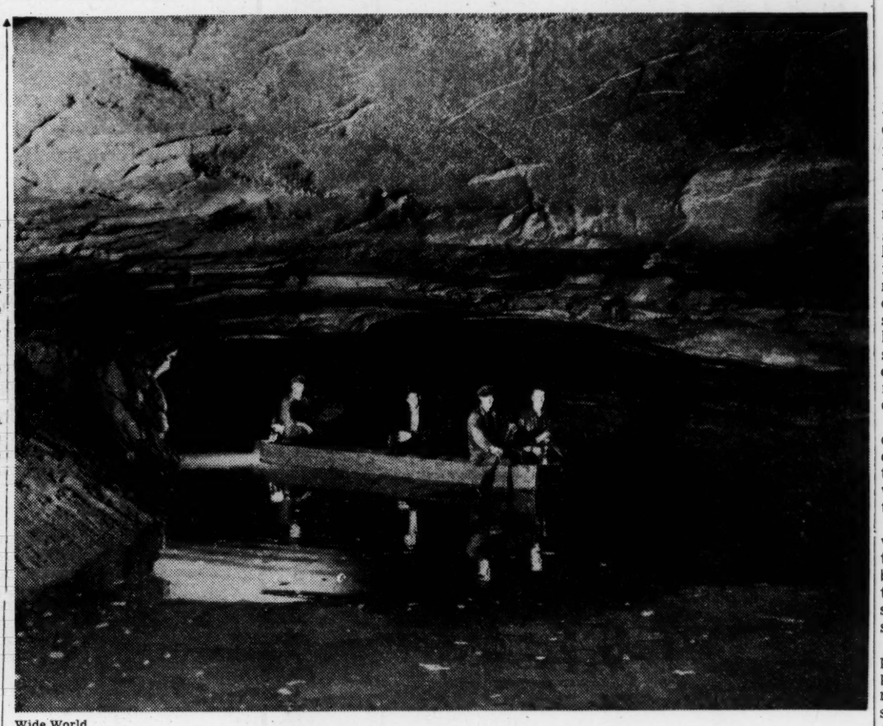
Wonders of Research: Mammoth Cave Grows

Network of underground passages discovered by guides—Public barred for two years.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Existence of a whole new network of passages in Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, a secret known only to Mother Nature until recent explorations, has been brought to light now, as photographers following veteran guides deep beneath the earth's surface illuminated the new channels with their photoflash bulbs.

Carl Hanson, Claude Hunt, Leo Hunt, and Pete Hanson were the men who discovered the new cave network and made five successive portages to reach the crawlway leading away from Roaring River. The initial find was made in October 1938 and the secret has been closely guarded ever since. Dozens of small channels spread fanwise in every direction from three main avenues that constitute the major part of the network. The discovery was made as the result of an expedition along the underground river in search of more eyeless fish. The public will not be allowed in the new section for at least two years, according to officials.


Wide World

Exploring Extension to Mammoth Cave

Here the men who discovered the new underground network of caves at Mammoth Cave are shown on the upper reaches of Roaring River in the newly discovered section. Left to right they are: Carl Hanson, Claude Hunt, Leo Hunt, and Pete Hanson.

German Research Claims

Among the news flashes from Germany recently, sent out specifically for American consumption, was the announcement of a new triumph in the use of chemicals for promoting plant growth and likewise in the use of ultra-violet and X-rays. "It has been possible to accelerate the development of trees to such an extent that in two years, poplars were ready to be cut for making cellulose, now one of the most important raw materials in many German industries," said the first item.

It was followed by further information to the effect that military operations notwithstanding, farming has been scientifically done in the Westwall territory "to an extent which surprises experts." The work of civilian farmers on 21,500 evacuated farms "was taken over by soldiers stationed in the Westwall or its vicinity. These 'front farmers' managed to bring in all of last year's harvest and to do the planting and sowing for this year's crops."

Soviet Calendar

Many are wondering in these days of projected calendar reforms, what the Soviets are doing for a calendar. According to Dr. Albert Parry, writing for the World Calendar Association, the present Soviet calendars are quite different from the old Czarist and Kerensky ways of counting time, and a far cry from our Western calendar.

Beginning with Oct. 1, 1929, Saturday and Sunday were legislated out of existence in the Soviet Union; a five day week took the place of the old seven-day one. In each of the twelve months familiar to the western world were crowded six weeks. The extra five days of the year were to be national Soviet holidays.

A few industries have six day weeks, each consisting of five days of labor and one of rest. Annually, each worker was to have 72 days of rest, and the five national holidays. Reactions differed to the sweeping change. Cartoons were printed in Soviet newspapers to show that the Soviet week was being purged of its non-working elements. One labeled "Six will not wait for one" showed six working days of the old week as men and women in laborers' garb pushing Sunday—a well dressed but distressed gentleman—toward a factory entrance with the accompanying remark, "Enough loafing from you."

The newest Soviet calendar, started in 1932, has likewise 12 months, but each month is of five weeks of six days each. The days have no names, only numbers. The free day falls on the 6th, 12th, 18th, 24th and 30th of each month. Instead of saying, "I'll meet you on Tuesday," the Russian says, "I'll meet you on the 17th." Americans in Russia are in the habit of saying "I'll meet you on Soviet Monday," meaning the day after the Free Day. Altogether, that means there are three systems used in Russia, the six-day week, the old seven-day week and the 1929-32, 5-day week. Educated men who bump into all three systems in the course of their work, find the going hard.

Army Flying Difficult Job, Even Grid Stars Can Flunk

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas, July 25 (AP)—The Army Air Corps is gearing up for one of the toughest jobs in military preparedness, the mass training of fresh thousands of pilots to fly new thousands of warplanes.

It is a job of monumental proportions because flying is more an art than a science, and it is impossible on first acquaintance to say that a candidate for flying instruction has or has not got what it takes.

An instructor must be not only a past master of the technique of piloting a plane but a pretty good psychologist as well in helping turn out 7,000 new airmen a year.

A 200-pound star quarterback, taken from the gridiron and put in a cockpit, may prove to be a hypersensitive individual who must be coddled and wheedled into the proper measure of self-confidence. An aesthetic-faced honor student in college may react best to an instructor who tells him off in words of one syllable.

Randolph Field, "West Point of the Air," has developed a system of instruction based on an understanding of why an airplane reacts as it does to movements of the controls. An instructor will execute a maneuver, and the student imitates him by "following through" on the stick and rudder pedals.

"This is the way to do a Chandelle," the teacher will say on the electric phone system in the tandem cockpits, and then will talk his way on through the maneuver to explain why the plane responds in that manner.

Must Explain Mistakes

A Chandelle is strictly a training maneuver, an exaggerated climbing turn, to show a student that smooth flying requires a high degree of muscular co-ordination. Presently the novice will be permitted to attempt it himself and, back on the ground, he will be told what was wrong with his execution of it.

The instructor himself must have a flawless technique, an ability to impart his knowledge to his students, a knack of guessing what strange things are going on in the minds of the men assigned to him, and finally a sixth sense in analyzing mistakes.

A student must be told not only how he made his mistake but also why he made it.

Because they are dealing with emotions as well as thoughts, the men in charge of the training center occasionally go through some bad moments.

A young man anxious to be a military pilot will graduate from one of the nine "Little Randolphs," the commercial schools which act as primary training centers, and come to Randolph for basic training.

Here, after some weeks, he may be recommended for "elimination." His instructor, flight commander, stage commander and director of flying may, in turn, decide that he is not fitted for military flying. Even so, he has recourse to a supreme court, the Faculty Board, presided over by Col. John B. Brooks, Commandant of the School. There he may argue his case if he wishes.

Case History Kept

"Washed out"—dismissed—a student sometimes can't fight back his tears. That makes it tough even on experienced army officers of the old school who came up to their commands the hard way.

Each student has a carefully compiled case history, seperately bound. Each day's progress, or lack of progress, is entered in it. To obtain the maximum number of good pilots, the school does not take one instructor's word for it that a student is inept. Instructors and even flight commanders will be changed in an effort to get the most out of a candidate.

Quite frequently it works. That is one of the arts of teaching flying.

New instructors are being turned out as the school, to be augmented by two other basic schools, helps the Air Corps to gear up to its new job. Last year 150 civilian instructors were put through Randolph to take charge of primary training at the "Little Randolphs.' Fresh instructors often are drawn from the ranks of the graduating classes in the advanced school at Kelly Field, nearby.

Nomura in Philippines; Terms Visit Personal

MANILA, July 25 (AP)—Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Japanese Foreign Minister, arrived at Davao—Japanese population center in the Philippines—on a visit which he termed personal and unofficial.

Japan, said Admiral Nomura, desires only "good neighbor" relations with countries to the south.

Admiral Nomura leaves today for Borneo after which he will visit Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific.

Finding Pilots Sounds Easy But It's Big Job for Army

Even greater, perhaps, than the stepping up of aircraft and engine production in the nation's air rearmament drive is the task of training thousands of military pilots. In the following story the Aviation Editor of Special News Service of the Associated Press, who is completing a tour of airplane factories and training centers, describes the problem confronting the Army Air Corps.

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas (AP)—Faced with an expansion of its training program to turn out 7,000 pilots a year, the Army Air Corps suddenly finds itself with a task which, in magnitude, has not been equaled since 1917.

Finding 7,000 young men annually to fly today's large and speedy military planes sounds easy enough in a nation the size of the United States, a nation which always has bestowed a certain amount of glamor on helmeted airmen.

Reduced to simple mathematics here at the Air Corps Basic Training Center, it throws fresh light on the monumental work Nazi Germany must have done to build up its huge air force.

Our Army requires that every embryo pilot have at least two years of college education or take an examination indicating an equivalent knowledge. The output of American colleges annually is around 140,000 graduates, in a ratio of 6.6 men to four women. A like number of under-classmen in any given college year might be induced to consider military air training.

College men not of the current crop can be written off largely as candidates. If they are still under the age limit of 27, for the most part they have married or acquired jobs they are loath to leave.

Few Make Good

So in the first stage of the mathematical possibilities, the score stands at approximately 174,300 men. This is how it works out from that point:

The Army experience tables show a third of that number will consider themselves unfit for flying and will not apply for training. That leaves 116,200.

At an optimistic maximum a third of those, according to the experience tables, will measure up to the physical requirements. That leaves 38,733.

If the entire group went into training, only 21,400 would complete the course and get reserve commissions—on the basis of "washouts" or flunks in a percentage established over a period of many years. And keep in mind that we started with 174,300 men.

Nothing like that happens, of course. Young men coming out of college have other ideas about a career. Moreover, lots of them want to get married. The Army's flying cadets must remain single. Those who do not acquire jobs—judging once again by the Army's experience tables—by and large are not enticed by the prospect of flying in a military uniform.

Two discouraging facts stand out at the moment: The 1940 Military Academy graduating class at West Point did not fill its Air Corps applicant quota, and the returns from the Government's Civilian Pilot Training Program, instituted last year, in terms of more candidates for military flying are discouraging.

Applicants at large have been scarce even under the modest Air Corps Expansion Program inaugurated a year ago which contemplated the training of 3,000 men in 24 months.

Number Uncertain

With the 7,000-a-year program on its hands, the Air Corps is not quite sure just how many eligible young men it will get. Concern for their own safety will not be a deterrent to potential candidates for training if the facts are widely enough advertised. Randolph has an amazingly good record. Only three fatalities occurred last year in 30,000,000 miles of flying.

The Air Corps is not pessimistic, but it is facing its manpower problem realistically. Many of its officers feel that flying lacks sufficient nation-wide publicity, that American young men have not been induced to think of a flying career.

Others talk of universal military training as an answer. Still others count on a growing nationalistic feeling to replace what they call "college liberalism."

A lack of regular commissions in the Army has been a severe deterrent to applicants for training. Only 125 commissions each year are available to graduates. Reservists go on active duty for a year or two and then drop out to go into business.

The figures submitted here ignore entirely the needs of the Navy for additional pilots. With a combined Army-Navy Air Force of 25,000 planes in contemplation by mid-1942, an irreducible minimum of 25,000 pilots would be required. We have about 5,000 now, including reservists on active duty.

It looks as though American military flying needs a good selling job done on it.

Fingerprinting Swindle Warning

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The Justice Department cautioned aliens yesterday to be on the lookout for swindlers who, it said, have found a way to capitalize on the alien registration program.

Private individuals are offering, for a fee, to take the fingerprints of aliens, who must be fingerprinted under a recently-enacted law, said Earl G. Harrison, Director of Alien Registration. He issued a statement saying that no fingerprints would be accepted except those made by the proper Post Office officials at the time of registration; that no fee would be charged, and that registration would not begin for several weeks.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., July 25 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association favors fingerprinting "of all persons in the United States."

"We don't know, and we won't know, how many 'fifth columnists' we have . . . until we fingerprint everybody," declared D. T. McKelvery of Hazleton, as the Association approved a proposal for a national fingerprinting law.

Unit Votes to Ask Guild To Hit 'Isms' by Name

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 25 (AP)—The Youngstown Unit of the American Newspaper Guild voted to ask a National Referendum of the membership on the question of denouncing Communism, Fascism and Naziism by name.

The National Convention of the Guild in recent session at Memphis, Tenn., tabled a resolution condemning the three by name and instead adopted one denouncing "Subversive Movements."

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New State Laws Reflect U. S. Social Consciousness

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If, after reading the Republican and Democratic party campaign platforms, there's any further proof wanted that the nation is socially conscious on a universal and more or less permanent scale, you have only to examine the steady stream of social legislation which has been flowing from the hoppers of state lawmaking bodies during the past several years. Probably no other one subject or field of public concern has had the attention accorded such things as relief, pensions, unemployment compensation, housing, and other phases of social security.

The two major party platforms differ little, if any, on plans for continuation of the essentials of the broad social security program which grew, by necessity, out of the depression years.

The State legislators, meanwhile, are keeping right on with their job. This year there have been altogether 16 state legislatures in session, nine in regular session, and seven in special session.

An examination of the laws passed shows unemployment compensation with the edge in the number acted upon in the social security field. Much of this, according to the Council of State Governments here, had to do with adjustment of state provisions in accordance with the 1939 Social Security Act amendments.

Illinois and Pennsylvania enacted laws excluding compensation in excess of $3,000 a year; South Carolina exempted newspaper carriers under 18; and New York exempted golf caddies under 18. Rhode Island, in line with the 1939 trend, reduced its waiting period, while Alabama's lawmakers asked appointment of a committee to investigate its law and suggest revisions and modifications.

In the unemployment compensation field there is among the states a pretty clear and consistent pattern. This is not true in regard to direct relief though, probably because in this case the entire job has now been left up to the states and municipalities. Federal control, it appears, provides a measure of uniformity, which of course is liable to be lacking when things are left wholly up to the several states.

Activity in the old age pension field this year was primarily to bring state laws into conformity with the new federal provisions, and to take advantage of the federal government's new offer to match up to $20, instead of $15, what the states pay. Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Ohio, and Virginia now can give larger grants.

Administrators of public assistance have initiated a reverse in the residence requirements, laws for the most part having lowered the time limit, instead of raising it, as in previous years. Mississippi dropped its requirements from five years within the nine preceding application, to one year. Rhode Island reduced its residence requirements to one year for old age assistance, aid to the blind and state unemployment compensation.

Only two states made important changes in administrative organization for welfare. Rhode Island transferred the administration of its bureau for the blind from the Department of Education to the Department of Social Welfare, and created within this department an advisory council to assist in promoting interests of the blind. Mississippi changed its county welfare boards to welfare departments, and made clear separation of administrative and advisory powers as to the executive officers and boards.

A State Municipal Aid Administration headed by one man appointed by the Legislature replaces the State Financial Assistance Commission in a shift in relief administrative organization in New Jersey.

The growing movement for interstate co-operation is bringing with it greater uniformity in laws governing public welfare too. New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Virginia this year enacted legislation to facilitate this co-operation. Louisiana took similar action but at this writing the law has not been signed by the Governor.

New Jersey pops up again in the child welfare field, having continued for a year its state Juvenile Delinquency Commission. It failed, though, to provide an operating appropriation, which may cripple it. New York revived its temporary commission to examine and recommend measures to improve facilities for deaf children, and Virginia provided for an investigation of child welfare by its Advisory Legislative Council.

There were few developments in the field of medical care of public health. Though New Jersey and Virginia continued last year's trend by authorizing non-profit and hospital service plans, state health action, as in 1939, seems to be waiting for the much-talked about Federal compulsory health insurance proposal.

This is a picture of the activity in the social security field. It is a continuation of a trend which began in 1927. At that time, for example, but four states had pension laws, and these, according to the American Association for Social Security, were inadequate. Today every state has such legislation, all conforming with Federal requirements. Before 1935 there were practically no comprehensive compensation laws. Today every state provides this sort of protection.

Nazi Ship Reaches Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., July 25 (AP)—The 9,179-ton German passenger and freight ship Weser, which has taken refuge in neutral American waters, was reported yesterday to have arrived at the Pacific Port of Manzanillo from Punta Arenas, Costa Rica. The reason for coming to the Mexican port was not disclosed.

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Special Court to Try Daladier on War Guilt

VICHY, France, July 25 (AP)—A special tribunal will be set up to try former Premier Edouard Daladier and other former Government leaders for responsibility for France's entry into war and for its defeat, it was indicated today.

Establishment of the tribunal can be expected shortly, it was indicated, and some journalists may be tried along with the Government leaders.

The quasi-official French newspaper, Le Petit Dauphinois of Grenoble said today that former Premier Daladier and three members of his cabinet face government action for launching France into war for which it was charged it was unprepared and for leaving the country after armistice negotiations had been started.

It said the ministers were Georges Mandel, César Campinchi and Yvon Delbos, respectively Minister of Colonies, Navy and Education.

It said the four deputies, Jean Zay, Pierre Mendes-France, and Pierre Viennot, and Alexis Wiltzer, would be tried by military courts for leaving France while under military orders.

Four of France's highest state employees have been expelled from their posts for leaving France, the newspaper said. Two—Paul Huismans, General Director of the Beaux Arts, and Julien Cain, Director of the French National Library, went to North Africa. The other two, Jean Laugier, Director of the National Center of Scientific Research, and Paul Longchambons, Director of the section of Applied Sciences in the Ministry of Education, went to England.

Blame for Collapse

Speaking in the name of the Government of Marshal Philippe Pétain, Minister of Interior Adrien Marquet denounced yesterday in a nationwide radiocast the men he termed responsible for declaring war against Germany.

The Minister exclaimed:

"In the name of justice those responsible for so much political ineptness and military ignorance will be punished."

He described the men who must be punished as "those who plunged our country into war at a time when it was not prepared to fight."

When the German Army attacked, he said, "a spent political, economic and social organization collapsed over your heads.

"We are buried under the ruins of a liberal parliamentary capitalist regime.

"You have lived on lies. The hour of truth now has sounded."

Newspapers in German-controlled France became increasingly bitter against these former leaders. An example is an article by the war-time commentator Charles Morice appearing in Le Petit Parisien today.

"The war could have been avoided," he wrote. "This is formally known today. The greatest responsibility falls on those who lost their sense of nationality to defend so-called ideological, philosophical and political principles."

These men knew France's aviation practically could have been called "nonexistent" and army equipment and provisions were lacking, Mr. Morice said, and yet they declared war.

Others Recalled

"Men like Pierre Laval and Georges Bonnet, who never ceased to protest, were dragged in the mud," the writer said. "The people of France have not forgotten."

M. Laval now is Vice-Premier and political heir to Marshal Pétain. M. Bonnet, a former Finance Minister, is a rightist.

M. Morice, who is now writing from Paris where German control encompasses virtually all activity, recalled he had read certain articles in which "the intentions of the Chancellor of the Reich were misrepresented." He referred to Hitler's statement there was no reason for war between France and Germany. He added:

"If these men to whom I have just referred (the former leaders) had thought in a manner exclusively French, the woes of our country would have been avoided."

M. Daladier, former Minister of Colonies Georges Mandel and former Navy Minister César Campinchi—all members of the Government which declared war on Germany and all confined to Marseille pending investigation of their parts in the war—were the men most bitterly attacked in the articles appearing today.

Five Billion Gold Dollars Merely 'Mail'

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The Treasury started packing about $5,000,000,000 worth of gold at New York today for "mailing" to Fort Knox, Ky.

An army of guards, composed of Postal Inspectors, Secret Service men and regular Army squads, is being mobilized to accompany the metal. Technically, Postmaster General Farley will be in charge, because the gold will go as "Registered Mail." The Treasury will pay the Postoffice about $1,000,000 in postage.

Gold has been coming from Europe to New York so fast—as much as $400,000,000 in one week—that vaults in the big city are crowded.

The Treasury accordingly obtained a $1,608,000 appropriation to ship some of it to the bombproof depository located on the Army's mechanized cavalry center at Fort Knox.

As soon as packing is completed and other arrangements are concluded, special trains will carry the metal in about $100,000,000 lots, but the schedule will not be disclosed in advance. Each train will bristle with guards and guns, and will be equipped with special lights to detect curious strangers at any night stops.

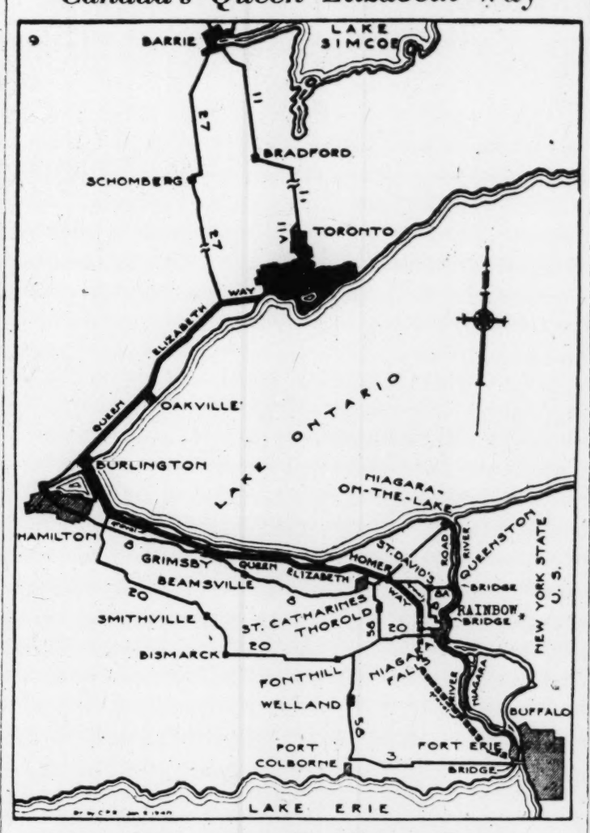
The vaults at Fort Knox are largely underground, built mostly of reinforced concrete and steel, and are surrounded by a stout building. The main vault door weighs 20 tons, and the vault casing—not the exterior of the building—is 25 inches thick.

The depository was built in 1936 at a cost of $560,000. Early in 1937, one series of shipments brought $5,500,000,000 worth of gold there, but no more has been added because of the cost of moving the metal.

Gold weighs roughly a ton per $1,000,000. It will go to Fort Knox in bars about the size and shape of a brick. Each bar will be packed carefully in an individual wooden crate.

When the new shipments arrive, Fort Knox will hold about half of the Nation's $20,400,000,000 worth of gold—about 80 per cent of the World's monetary gold.

Canada's Queen Elizabeth Way



New Highway From Fort Erie to Toronto

This super road, part of Canada's highway expansion program, will soon be opened to traffic for its entire length; a 25-mile section is now in use. Branching off from the Niagara River Boulevard at the site of the projected Rainbow Bridge over the Niagara Gorge, it will offer an improved route from Buffalo to Ontario's capital.

Toronto Highway Opens Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Queen Elizabeth Way—Canada's first super express highway—is now nearing completion over the 91-mile stretch between Fort Erie and Toronto.

According to T. B. McQuesten, Ontario's Minister af Highways, the major portion of the dual-lane highway, the 75-mile section between Toronto and Niagara Falls, will be completed before the Canadian National Exposition opens at Toronto Aug. 23.

The road, planned to relieve congestion on the Niagara Peninsula through which more than half of Canada's tourists enter the country, has a 25-mile section complete and already in use south of Toronto. Eight contractors are now employed to rush the paving of the balance. As much as 20,000 feet of single-lane roadway is being laid a day.

Niagara Boulevard, which closely follows the Niagara River from Fort Erie to Niagara Falls, affords an alternate route prior to the completion of the latter section, offering the tourist a view of the river.

Just below the Falls the motorist meets a spur to the Queen Elizabeth Way, which will connect the highway with the new Rainbow Bridge across the Niagara Gorge when that structure is completed next year.

The old route between Fort Erie and Toronto has 140 turns of more than 25 degrees. The Queen Elizabeth Way between the same points has only 23 turns, none of which are greater than two degrees. The grade at no point exceeds three per cent. Four lanes are provided with a grass parkway often fifty feet wide between opposing traffic. Cars going in each direction have a driving lane of eleven feet and a passing lane of twelve feet. Modern bridges, cloverleaves, and underpasses are used to span railroads, rivers, canals, and to eliminate grade crossings. Sodium vapor lighting distinguishes all intersections at night.

The center parkways, the fifteen-foot shoulders, and virtually every inch of the 300-foot right-of-way is being extensively landscaped by the Niagara Parks Commission.

The Queen Elizabeth Way is the first of a projected series of dual-lane express highways which Canada hopes to complete by 1960. It has been built at a cost of about $120,000 a mile or approximately $11,000,000 for the entire 91 miles.

Fall of France Stirs British To Ease 'Gag'

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—The British Labor Party's National Executive Committee adopted a resolution yesterday strongly opposing the extension of censorship powers "beyond the point necessary to prevent information of value to the enemy from being published."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 25—Marking another lesson learned from the collapse of France, Great Britain has begun to relax its hitherto rigid censorship on the press and to ease the former heavy penalties for "loose talk."

The latest move in this direction was made public July 23 when Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced in the House of Commons that all sentences for "careless talk" would be reviewed.

Borrowing the phrase made famous by Grover Cleveland—"innocuous desuetude"—to describe the status of the so-called "silent column" hitherto enforced in Britain, the Prime Minister admitted that the idea of censorship on war discussion was not so attractive in practice as it had been in theory.

He declared, moreover, that the Government was glad to have persons discuss the war intelligently, and that the Government had no desire to make a crime of "silly vaporings" which could best be dealt with by more vigorous members of the community.

Example of Offense

Thus, cases such as one recently in which an ex-serviceman was fined the equivalent of $96 for talking about tank-carrying planes, will virtually disappear.

Evidence accumulating of the part played in France's collapse by the fact that the French Parliament was not in session at the most critical time and that the press was severely muzzled has been responsible to a large extent for recent campaigning for a relaxation of censorship in Britain.

For this reason the latest announcement by Prime Minister Churchill, together with his earlier assurances that far-reaching steps have been taken to enable the British Parliament and press to continue functioning fully and freely in the event of a German invasion, have been welcomed here.

Public anxiety here lest Britain should be exposed to the danger of a repetition of recent events in France has been voiced by former War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha. He asked the Prime Minister, in the House of Commons, "Is it not inconceivable that this great surrender could have been made had the French Parliament been in session and public opinion, as expressed through the press, not been subjected to vigorous censorship?"

Equal Importance

Mr. Churchill's answer clearly indicated that he regarded the part to be played by a free press to be as important in the coming crucial days as Parliament's continued controlling hand on the Government.

Inability of France's Parliament and press to continue their part in directing the affairs of their country was due to their being driven pell-mell from their center of activity, Mr. Churchill contended.

Those who recall the way the French censorship cut French papers to pieces right from the beginning of the war can hardly be satisfied with Mr. Churchill's answer on this point. But the Premier added that he hoped that the Government's measures would prevent Parliament and press from being rendered ineffective in Britain.

In the event of an invasion, meanwhile, London newspaper circles are confident their vast underground presses will prove a difficult target to put completely out of action. A scheme of interchange of printing facilities in London has been devised in the event of one or more offices being put out of action.

Those demanding new tightening of press censorship here are mostly found among the influential right wing section of public and Parliament which contends that free criticism at the present time fosters disunity. A more widely held view, however, is that free press and Parliament have been the strongest weapons in driving the nation's lagging rulers to greater endeavor.

France Prey of Panic

"France muzzled her Press" comments the Liberal News Chronicle, "and what happened? The nation at the crisis was the prey of panic, rumor and in the moment of decision the rulers sold the people."

Other papers support the view that the French public was so ill-informed that it was in no state to inspire and uphold its more resolute leaders when the final test came.

There are numerous instances of how Parliament and press in Britain have inspired new resolve and new measures to meet the enemy. The great volunteer force which is now ready to help protect Britain from invasion is said to have originated from a letter to the Times of London.

Not content with merely retaining the present freedom of press and speech, other circles are demanding extension of the policy "Let the people know."

There is still considerable insistence that the winning of the war will be facilitated and expedited by a full declaration of democratic aims, which, it is claimed, cannot have a sufficiently wide appeal until they are fully stated and publicized.

British in Air Get Credit For Holding Off Invasion

By the Associated Press

German plans for massed attacks on Britain have been greatly disorganized by repeated British Air Force attacks against key points in Germany and German-occupied territory, it is stated by informed sources in London.

More than 1,000 British attacks in the last three months have "to a great extent succeeded in breaking down the scheme Germany hoped would culminate in devastating attacks on these islands following its "sweeping victories" on the Continent, it was stated.

This source said important military and industrial objectives had been struck daily and nightly "not in isolated raids by single aircraft but large-scale operations."

The raids, he said, were planned to cause "the greatest possible destruction to the enemy's vital war supplies" and make new air bases "acquired nearer our shores practically untenable."

They "have made the enemy realize that if our air force is numerically inferior to his own, it is vastly superior in both machines and personnel," said this authority.

British raids, it was said, "have made it extremely difficult for Germany to organize massed attacks on this country from airdromes in Holland, Belgium, and France, or from bases the enemy hoped to establish in Norway."

Between May 10 and June 17, 416 big raids on German territory were reported, and in exactly a month since the capitulation of France 517 "thrusts" were made against Germany's main military and industrial centers.

In addition to targets on land, this source said, the German Navy has been attacked 66 times since the start of the war, while 64 raids were made on Norway while British troops were there.

An analysis showed 161 raids on industrial points, 229 on airdromes, 256 on military objectives, and 275 on enemy communications.

The Daily Telegraph attributed to "the most reliable neutral sources" today a report that a serious difference of opinion among Adolf Hitler's advisers delays the attempted invasion of Britain.

The paper said Marshal Hermann Göring, Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, and Col. Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the High Command, insist that the invasion must not be launched because the risks are too great, while Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the Gestapo, press for the invasion.

Vickers Plant Hit

Bombing of the British Vickers Aircraft factory at Weybridge, 12 miles from the southwestern outskirts of London, was announced by the German High Command.

Industrial works at Great Yarmouth and Glasgow, among others, also were attacked.

A total of 10 British planes were destroyed, the Germans said, in yesterday's operations, while the Germans lost six of their own.

An American-made dive bomber seized by the Germans from the French was shot down July 24 and another was damaged by British Spitfires in bomb raid battles which cost the Nazis 12 planes, the British Air Ministry said.

The Ministry also said that American-made planes, identified as "Chance Vought 156's," were encountered at least twice in the German raiding formations.

The American planes were the first of the wartime deliveries to France reported seen in action against England.

The British claimed that at least three of the fighter escort were downed in the attacks to get at the bombing planes.

Nazis Sink French

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—The French ship Meknes one of a number used in repatriating French naval officers and men, in accordance with terms of the French-German armistice was sunk by a German torpedo last night, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons today.

This was taken to be the 18,000-ton armed merchant vessel which the German High Command said one of its torpedo motor boats had sunk off Portland.

"There were nearly 1,300 officers and men on board. The boat was flying the French flag and had the French colors painted on deck and sides and was fully illuminated," the First Lord said.

"It was torpedoed by a motor boat. Passengers and crew were given five minutes to take to the boats, but each time she tried to signal her name she was again fired on and sank in four or five minutes."

It was reported that about 1,000 men were saved.

"I have just heard the German High Command admit responsibility for this sinking," said Mr. Alexander. "Their communiqué today states in an attack of the south coast of England one of their speedboats off Portland sank a large enemy merchant ship of 18,000 tons by torpedo."

Mr. Alexander said French Government representatives had been informed in advance of the British intention to repatriate men in French ships.

The Meknes was leaving Southampton for Marseilles.

Swiss Finds Missing Element

BERN, Switzerland, July 25 (AP)—A Swiss radiologist claims to have discovered one of the last of the world's missing elements—tiny particles left in the residue from radium.

Dr. Walter Minder, chief of the Radium Institute at Bern, announced yesterday that he had isolated the element—a speck no bigger than one ten-thousandth of a milligram, and already is studying its rays.

"The quantity so far," he said, "is too small to make practical experiments on possible uses of the new element."

Dr. Minder calls the element helvetium. He said its properties, whatever they might be, perhaps would be discovered first in the United States because larger amounts of radium are available for examination there.

[Considerable discussion among natural scientists has surrounded the exact status of elements that remain "undiscovered." Recently the University of California announced that particles of element No. 87 had been isolated. A number of leading researchers, however, asserted that elements No. 87 and No. 85 were "unstable" and had disintegrated long ago, thus no longer existing in nature.]

Dr. Minder, working alone with a single gram of radium in the Radium Institute laboratories, published a theory in 1938 which he described as the possible key to discovery of the last two elements.

Still deep in his research, he was called from his laboratory for service in Switzerland's citizen army.

Freed from the army this spring, he hurried back to his laboratory and succeeded by May in isolating the element in the residue left over from disintegration of radium.

The Swiss University Press published his account of his find.

Tradition Broken, 'Ads' in Hansard

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—Prim, old-world Hansard, which is the British equivalent of the Congressional Record, carried advertisements for the first time today.

Within the blue covers of this daily official report of Parliamentary proceedings now may be found the "ads" of the National Savings Committee for War Bonds.

The reason is a paper-economy drive.

Talker Sentenced

GLASGOW, July 25 (AP)—Mrs. Matilda Forsyth was sentenced to 21 days imprisonment after she admitted she had made these statements about the war:

That the Germans had landed in Southern England and destroyed the docks, and that President Roosevelt had sent a ship to remove Britain's poor children to safety, but that it had been monopolized by persons such as Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information.

British Budget Called 'Timid'

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—Faced by the heaviest taxation in its history, Britain today heard widespread criticism of the £3,467,000,000 Budget of Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood as "timid and inadequate" and clamored for "a real War Budget" framed with "financial realism."

Prime Minister Churchill's Government, which has assessed a 42½ per cent income tax, thus found itself faced with the same charge leveled against the Cabinet of Neville Chamberlain—that of "puny" war finance.

From the Manchester Guardian and The Times of London to the tabloid Daily Mirror, the press joined in attacks on the supplementary Budget. Most of them gave Sir Kingsley his due for seeing the real danger, a rise in national income and fall in the supply of consumable goods.

But The Times pointed out that "the only steps taken to meet the menace are a few more turns of old familiar screws—income tax, estate duties and duties on beer and tobacco."

The Daily Mirror termed the Chancellor "true to the appeasement clique" and his budget "another sop to the rich."

London financial circles had expected a "strong" Budget. Prof. John Maynard Keynes and other outstanding economists had been consulted and felt their proposals, if not accepted in full, might have influenced Sir Kingsley.

A Manchester Guardian editorial asked, "Did something happen to the Budget? Did the Treasury originally conceive it as a really radical instrument which, when the Chancellor (and the War Cabinet) saw it, was, for political reasons, severely whittled away?"

The Times, traditional supporter of the Government's financial policy, declared the Budget fails through imposing heavier taxes on those whose incomes have been wrecked by the war and leaves untouched those whose incomes have increased, especially munitions workers.

A general criticism which probably will be made in the House of Commons is that the proposed purchase tax seems unlikely to divert from expenditure on consumption anything like the amount necessary to prevent a steep and dangerous rise in prices.

Lithuanian Germans To Be Repatriated By Reich Officials

BERLIN (AP)—Thirty thousand Germans living in Lithuania now occupied by Russian troops, will be repatriated, it was reported by the authoritative commentary Dienst aus Deutschland. Germans in Estonia and Latvia were brought home to the Reich months ago.

The semi-official service said a commission now arranging for transfer of 110,000 Germans from Bucovina and Bessarabia would arrange the transfer from Lithuania, which, with Latvia and Estonia, petitioned for incorporation in the Soviet Union.

Northern Bucovina and Bessarabia have been ceded by Rumania to the U. S. S. R.

Cleveland Phrase

WASHINGTON, July 25—The phrase used by Winston Churchill "innocuous desuetude"—meaning a harmless state of disuse—was made famous by President Grover Cleveland.

In a message to the Senate, March 1, 1886, defending his Constitutional right to remove or suspend from office, he declared that sections of the Tenure-of-Office Act requiring him to report to the Senate his reason for suspending officers had been repealed.

Mr. Cleveland said: "After an existence of twenty years of almost innocuous desuetude these laws are brought forth."

London Curfew

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—A strict curfew was ordered today for British subjects of known Fascist sympathies living in the London area. They are required to remain indoors between midnight and 6 a. m. and forbidden to travel more than five miles from home without official permission.

British Quit East?

The British Far Eastern fleet has left Singapore, either for the Mediterranean or the African coast, the German radio says, quoting as its source a Domei (Japanese News Agency) dispatch from Shanghai.

The German radio said one of the biggest units of the fleet, the Aircraft Carrier Eagle of 22,600 tons, and several other ships have been withdrawn from patrol service at Singapore.

The radio added that if the report were true British naval defense in the Far East is almost negligible since, it continued, the British Fleet there includes no battleships or other large units.

A German auxiliary vessel with a naval escort was attacked in the North Sea by torpedo-carrying planes of the British Fleet air arm, the British Admiralty announced.

An engagement early between a British motor torpedoboat and six German torpedo boats in the English Channel was described in a second communiqué. The swift German boats fled, the Admiralty said, but "it is thought that casualties were inflicted" on one of them.

In the North Sea, one of the German naval units, an escort vessel of the Königin Luise type, was hit by a torpedo, the Admiralty said.

All of the British aircraft returned safely, it added.

The announcement said the German ships have been located in the eastern part of the North Sea. The British kept an eye on them and attacked in the early hours with Swordfish planes, which swoop low over the water to launch their torpedoes.

Meanwhile the German High Command reported that German speed launches had torpedoed and sunk an armed "enemy" merchant ship of 18,000 tons off the British port of Portland.

The Rome radio at the same time announced that "considerable damage" had been caused to the 9,400-ton British cruiser Gloucester in the naval engagement with Italian ships near Crete July 19.

Italy Bombs Haifa

The Italian High Command has reported that oil refineries and depots were set afire by Italian air bombardment of the Port of Haifa in British-Mandated Palestine. Dispatches from Haifa said 46 civilians were killed and 88 wounded. Bombardment of the naval base of Alexandria, Egypt, also was announced.

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Hungry Spain Ponders Another War; Franco's Red-Nazi-Fascist Regime

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BILBAO, Spain (Delayed)—One of the strongest impressions which I obtained from the two weeks which I spent in this port of northern Spain, in a status of semi-internment, awaiting embarkation from Lisbon for America, was also one of the most curious and unexpected. It was that of strong similarity, at least in many of the material things of life, to the Soviet Union. And this despite the fact that the creed of anti-Communism is professed more strenuously in Spain than perhaps anywhere else in the world.

Yet, as I strolled about the streets of Bilbao and saw goods of the shoddiest material quoted at prices two to five times higher than goods of much better quality would command in America, when I ate in one of the best hotels of Bilbao the dubious Spanish "war bread," in which sawdust seems to be a main ingredient, when I learned that there was practically no white sugar in the country and that not a single egg could be bought freely, I felt that I might be in Kharkov or Kiev or some other Soviet provincial town. Russia and Spain, at the two extremities of Europe, were both exceptionally poor countries before the World War.

Lower Living Standard

And the increased impoverishment of these two countries today, after Russia, by a continuing process of violence, has installed Stalinite Communism and after Spain, following a more recent process of violence, established a mixed regime of old-fashioned conservatism and imitative Fascism, would seem to indicate that revolution and civil war are apt to lead to lower living standards, regardless of which side wins. Apart from the devastation of almost three years of civil war, which played havoc with the Nation's transportation system, there are two further factors which make Spain's economic position difficult.

Gen. Francisco Franco's regime went heavily into debt to Italy and Germany for aid which was rendered during the civil war. These debts are being liquidated, in part, by exports of Spanish foodstuffs and raw materials; and this, of course, leaves less for domestic consumption. Moreover, the course of the present war has thrown Spain increasingly on its own insufficient resources.

I have spoken of the "imitative Fascism" of Spain's present system. The Italian influence is evident in the tremendous effort to build up the Caudillo, General Franco, as a personality. General Franco's name and picture are everywhere, like Premier Mussolini's in Italy. Zealous members of the Falange, the one tolerated politcal organization in Spain, chalk up General Franco's name and Nationalist slogans on walls and billboards.

Spain has borrowed another idea, the weekly one-course meal, the savings from which are supposed to be applied for social purposes, from Germany. Its rigorous system of trade and currency control is also to a considerable extent "made in Germany." It is a long and complicated process even to turn a few dollars into pesetas, the Spanish currency; and it is entirely forbidden to take pesetas out of the country.

The most important American business enterprise in Spain, the International Telegraph and Telephone Company, has a very substantial balance to its credit in pesetas. Just what it will do with this money is uncertain, because the pesetas cannot be converted into dollars and existing regulations make it impossible to buy Spanish products with the pesetas and ship them abroad.

Conservation Noted

While Spain has obviously borrowed a good deal from Germany and Italy and while some of the Spanish newspapers, especially those which are direct organs of the Falange, fairly foam over with Fascist "ideology" about young aspiring nations pushing decadent plutocracies out of their positions of leadership, the existing Spanish regime can scarcely be accurately described as pure Fascism. Old-fashioned Spanish conservatism, embodied in such forces as the Roman Catholic Church, the aristocracy, the Army Generals plays a greater role than is the case in Germany or in Italy.

What everyone was asking himself in Spain, the young enthusiasts of the Falange with hope, the majority of the people with apprehension, was whether Spain would be drawn into the war after the downfall of France. German troop contingents were already on the Pyrenees frontier and there were persistent rumors of an impending German push into the Iberian peninsula, perhaps in the form of more or less compulsory "assistance" to Spain in attacking Gibraltar.

Spain's Economy

Spain is a poorer and weaker country than is Italy and certainly could not stand the strain of a prolonged serious war. On the other hand a quick, cheap victory in which Spain would be the beneficiary of German and Italian effort would be useful to General Franco. Such territorial acquisitions as Gibraltar and a part of French Morocco (the Tangier Zone has already been occupied) might be accepted as compensation for the dubious bread, the meager ration of coarse brown sugar, the general scarcity and dearness of commodities.

Moreover, and this may be a decisive factor in determining Spanish action, General Franco today is definitely less independent in shaping his foreign policy than he was before France collapsed. The Germans are visibly and ostentatiously on his frontier—groups of German officers were often to be seen in Bilbao—and Italy could also move into Spain, if it desired, across defenseless southern France.

Spain Sees Failure For Havana Parley

By the Associated Press

Madrid, July 25

The Spanish press, bent upon reasserting old-time Spanish influence in the new world, sniffed suspiciously at United States motives behind the Pan-American Conference in Havana today and asserted its failure was a foregone conclusion.

The newspaper Ya criticised proposals for collective control of European possessions which may be cast adrift in the Western Hemisphere and urged Latin American Nations to seize for themselves any such territory.

Ya, Arriba, and ABC all reproduced a story of the Argentine Nazi newspaper, Pampero, that the United States is seeking to establish a naval and air base at Bahia Blanca, Argentina.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The fourth anniversary of the outbreak of the Civil War in Spain last week found a disunited, hard-struggling nation that appeared to be heading for another fight — for Gibraltar — without having healed its old wounds.

Spain today is probably the poorest European land and certainly has the worst economic and social conditions apart from those countries conquered by the Nazis.

Spain's ruler himself, Gen. Francisco Franco has painted a gloomy picture. Six months ago he warned the Nation that the warehouses were empty, the factories not yet repaired, the reserves of gold and foreign exchange exhausted, railroads and roads still partly destroyed.

He intimated that one fourth of the country's consumption of wheat has to be imported because the damage of the Civil War had not yet been made good. He ordered the people to save at least 1,500,000,000 pesetas (about $136,250,000) on imports. To cut down Spanish imports to such an amount means almost complete ruin of the import trade.

Since he spoke, things have not changed much. Spain is still unable to make use of its vast natural resources—6,000,000 tons of coal, 4,000,000 tons of copper, 5,000,000 tons of iron, plenty of mercury, zink, manganese, pyrites, fruits and grain—at least before the outbreak of the civil war. It is not even able to make use of credit offers.

Transportation Lacking

Argentina was willing to sell Spain 400,000 tons of badly needed wheat, on a credit basis, but General Franco could not accept it on account of lack of transport facilities. France delivered 175,000 tons of wheat, but Yugoslavia refused to sell grain to Spain.

The daily allowance for bread had to be cut down several weeks ago from 9 ounces to 4.5 ounces—less than half of the allowance in Germany.

Aside from the small ration of bread, chick peas and red beans, the staple food of the poor, are almost unobtainable. Butter is out of stock, meat may be bought only once a month and there is also a serious shortage of olive oil, potatoes, sugar, and milk.

A visitor who was obviously not a political opponent of totalitarian Spain informed a British News Service recently that "there is relief in Spain that the Red Terror is over." He went on: "I found a great shortage of food and fuel in Barcelona, where I stayed three months. There was no fuel to cook and most food had to be eaten raw. Gas was so intermittent, owing to low pressure, that vegetables sometimes took hours to boil."

It is said that no one asked for a box of matches. One buys a few matches, not a whole box.

A story, told by a correspondent of the Neue Züricher Zeitung, says that when he paid his restaurant bill "the waiter had to give me change for 80 centesimo. I received one Spanish ten-centesimo coin, one French sou, one piece of Italian copper money and five, dirty, torn trolley tickets." Continuing my trip through Palma—the former center of the nationalistic movement—said this correspondent—"I did not see anybody giving the fascist salute. I saw eight times the flag of the Roman Catholic—monarchistic Requete — organization, three times the Spanish colors, but not even once the emblem of the fascist Falangists."

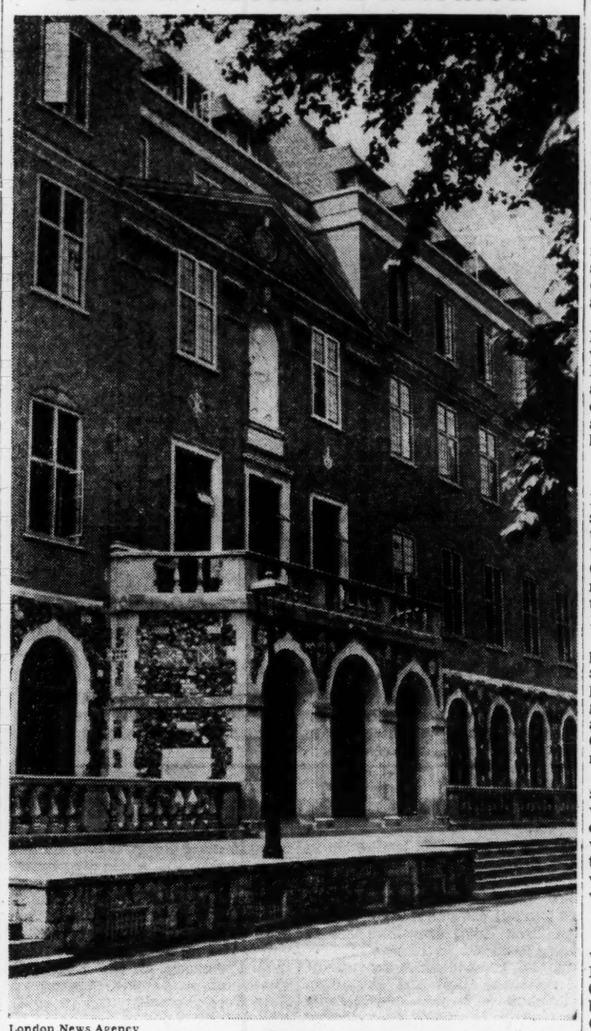
Nation Still Split

From such indications as these, leaking through the strict Spanish censorship, it is clear that 14 months after the end of the Civil War, there is still a wide rift in the Spanish nation.

The Socialists are defeated, but they are still there, and reconstruction has made the differences between the two groups of conquerors more obvious: the Roman Catholics and the Fascists are opposing each other. In the recent past the Roman Catholics made important gains, but with Herr Hitler approaching the Spanish frontier through France, the Fascist Party in the country is certain to raise its voice louder. That may bring the nation nearer to war.

The country is far too weak to wage war on anyone, yet it may be tempting to General Franco to participate in plundering some neighbor that is already defeated.

Church House Dedicated



London News Agency

Task of 53 Years Is Completed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Completion of a task begun 53 years ago was marked when King George VI in his capacity as head of the Church of England, opened the new Church House in Dean's Yard, Westminster, here recently. The foundation stone of this building, designed to be the home of the National Assembly of the Church of England, was laid three years ago by Queen Mary.

In his speech declaring the building open the King recalled the countrywide response to his request for a day of national prayer in May, and said, "In these anxious days I feel confident that the Church will everywhere endeavor to inspire the people with calmness and courage, and to bring help and comfort into the hearts and minds of us all."

Compulsory Labor in Lublin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUBLIN, Poland—The new ruling issued by the German Government of Poland subjecting the Jews to compulsory labor affects 50,000 Jews of Lublin, who constitute one-third of the population of the city.

A method of collective responsibility has been worked out whereby the Jews themselves are allowed to recruit the workers. Wealthy Jews can buy themselves free of the labor service and the money thus collected is used to recompense those who join the work crews.

Many Jews welcome this activity as a relief from the unemployment forced by conditions in Lublin.

The German share is to count the number of workers reporting each morning and to organize and supervise the work. The police work is done by the S. S. and the German police department. The supervision and organizing of the work is done by the local German militia set up by the S. S.

Every morning about 1,000 Jews report at a special camp for service where they are obtained by the various German departments needing men—such as 200 for work on the railway tracks, 50 for clearing the streets, a number for clearing away the debris of buildings ruined by the war, and a number for working on army fortifications.

A special workshop has been arranged for those Jews skilled in some trade, of which there are many in Poland. Smiths, shoemakers, carpenters and mechanics of all kinds are employed. S. S. Police are in charge of the Jewish compulsory labor service in Lublin.

Antioch College Group to Continue Sociological Studies in Anniston, Ala.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 25—Twelve students, a Professor and his assistant from Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, left here today for Anniston, Ala., to continue sociological studies that have already taken them to Lewiston, Maine. The migratory students are under the direction of Dr. C. D. Stevens, Professor of Economics and Business Administration at Antioch, and his assistant, Irving Robbins, a graduate student in education at Ohio State University, and travel in a specially-built and equipped truck.

The itinerant classroom made a three-week stop in Lewiston studying community organization and problems, subjects they will also study in Anniston. Doctor Stevens said Lewiston and Anniston had been chosen for examination because they afforded excellent examples of all types of community organization and problems, adding that Antioch College gave full credit for the study tour.

The class made a detailed study of public opinion, labor, religious, recreational, social welfare, public health, city government, manufacturing, economic and other problems in Lewiston which took them to factories, homes, churches and other places. They also heard informal lectures and discussions by persons familiar with all phases of life in the Down East town.

The students will go from here to Washington, D. C., to confer with experts on Southern problems and will thereafter head for Anniston, which they are scheduled to reach on July 31. They will study the Southern community until Aug. 17, when they will head back to Yellow Springs.

On their overnight stops the five men students sleep in the truck and the young women and Doctor Stevens stay at tourist camps or rooming houses. Each student contributed $125 to cover expenses.

Woman Belgian Relief Official Resigns for Defending Leopold

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 25—Mrs. Suzanne Silvercruys Stevenson today announced her resignation as Vice-President and Director of the Women's Division of the Belgian Relief Fund because she believed her defense of the surrender of King Leopold of Belgium might injure the cause of the relief agency.

"Because of various documents from Belgium which are in my possession," Mrs. Stevenson said in a letter to 50 women who composed her original committee to help Belgium before its merger with the fund, "I am firmly convinced that the action taken by His Majesty, King Leopold, in surrendering was the only course possible, and I know that his contemplated action was only taken after consultation with the British and French Commanders and was well known to them in advance, and, therefore, when uninformed persons make derogatory statements about His Majesty, I cannot refrain from defending the good name of His Majesty and the Belgian people, both publicly and privately and with all my energy.

"My sense of loyalty and justice forces me to answer criticisms of the King, and in so doing I hope sincerely that I am helping the Belgian cause. But as it was thought that this might prove a cause of embarrassment to the Belgian Relief Fund because of my official connection with it, and as it might harm the fund in the eyes of the public, I thought it best to resign. I have assured the fund of my earnest desire to cooperate in any way possible."

Radio-Paris Assists Reunion of Families

By the Associated Press

New York, July 25

The Paris radiocasting station Radio-Paris was heard this morning by the National Broadcasting Company in New York for the first time since German occupation of the French capital.

The station inaugurated an information service for French soldiers and civilians, using French and German announcements to give news about soldiers returning from the front and answer inquiries about members of separated families.

NBC said the nature of the program and the frequency used indicated a service separate from that of Paris-Mondial, which has been operating as part of the German broadcasting system since the fall of Paris.

Royal Family Of Luxemburg Arrives in U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Full official honors were ordered today for seven refugee members of the Royal Family of Luxemburg on their arrival at Annapolis aboard the cruiser Trenton.

Joseph E. Davies, former Minister to the tiny Duchy, was assigned to meet them, along with other representatives of the State and Navy Departments.

A motor trip to Washington for luncheon with President Roosevelt was on the day's program for Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma and his six children before their departure for an indefinite stay at Mr. Davies' Long Island, N. Y., home.

Grand Duchess in Europe

The Prince is husband of Grand Duchess Charlotte, ruler of the state overrun by German troops at the start of the May invasion of the Lowlands and France. The Grand Duchess remained in Europe when the Prince sailed with their children from Lisbon on July 15.

The U. S. S. Trenton is completing two years' service as flagship of the Navy's special European Squadron. The Royal refugees were brought as passengers at the request of the Luxemburg Government, the State Department said.

Officially, they will have the same status as other refugees whose transportation has been under greater difficulties. There was virtually as much official attention for Prince Felix, however, as when he was a White House visitor last year.

Names of Children

The children range in age downward from Grand Duke Jean to Prince Alix. The others are Prince Charles and the Princesses Elizabeth, Marie-Adelaide and Marie-Gabrielle.

The family has been preceded to North America by other European Royalty, and still others made refugees by war have been planning to seek haven in this country.

Crown Princess Juliana of The Netherlands is in Canada, and former Empress Zita of Austria arrived last week in New York.

In London, former King Zog of Albania has been trying to arrange emigration with his half-American Queen Geraldine, his three sisters and presumably the infant Crown Prince Skander, who was born just before Italy occupied his Adriatic kingdom last year.

France Honors Bravery of Two American Girls

VICHY, France, July 25 (AP)—Two American girls, Helen Ahrenfeldt of Chicago and June Sheffield of Houston, Texas, who showed their mettle while driving ambulances during the fighting around Soissons, received citations for bravery from the French Government yesterday.

Eleven American men drivers who served at the front have been assigned to the State hospital in Vichy.

With 33 other members available for service, the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps and its 40 remaining ambulances will be kept busy transferring wounded from the overcrowded hospital and helping in the repatriation of nearly 6,000,000 refugees scattered over France.

A survey discloses four American drivers still reported held in Germany, and six unaccounted for. These six are Edward Neven, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Lloyd Moore, Washington, D. C.; Thomas Esten, Paris; John Willen, New York City; Lawrence Jump, Lowell, Mass., and Arthur Stratton, Clinton, Mass.—previously cited for bravery.

Twenty ambulances were captured, and one was destroyed by shellfire.

Nazi Publication Faces Action in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 25 (AP)—The Minister of the Interior was ordered by the Government to prosecute the Nazi paper El Pampero because it published an anti-British article, described by a Government spokesman as obscene and a violation of public morals.

The Postmaster General of Argentina barred the edition from the mails, and the journalists organization, Circulo de la Prensa, issued a public condemnation of the paper.

Food Situation Grows Acute in Free France

ROME, July 25 (AP)—The Minister of Agriculture advised Premier Mussolini today that Italy's wheat crop this year would total about 73,000,000 quintals—about 7,700,000 quintals below the average of the last three years.

[This would put the 1940 Italian wheat crop at 265,223,900 bushels, 28,292,110 bushels less than last year.]

The report said that continued cold had caused extensive damage to the crop in the northern districts.

BASEL, Switzerland, July 25 (AP)—Rapid dwindling of food supplies in that part of France not under Nazi occupation has led even the censored press there to report "the fate of France for months to come is in the hands of the German Armistice Commission at Wiesbaden, not the Government at Vichy."

But those same newspapers hold out hope the Germans soon will permit food supplies to move freely from the occupied to the refugee-swollen unoccupied zone.

Other sources, however, assert the tragedy of this hope is that the German-held areas apparently are very little better off, and soon may be in worse condition, than the southern zone.

The number of refugees in the unoccupied zone in France were estimated at 5,500,000 by Adrien Marquet, Minister of Interior. In a radiocast last night, he said that 4,000,000 of these refugees were French and 1,500,000 Belgian.

The Government is hastening their return, he said. The first to return will be public employees of towns, cities and departments; then farmers, businessmen and industrial managers, then the people in general.

Based on German Expediency

He said Germany's decisions are based on requirements of its war with England and that the French and German points of view must be reconciled.

Farmers and inhabitants of rural villages have been the first to feel the pinch of food shortage, rather than residents of big cities and towns.

In Alsace, hand-picked groups of farmers, taken back to their homes by the Germans, still are being fed and supplied by the German Army of Occupation. In the great central northeastern section, overrun by refugees and demobilized troops, food already is at a premium.

Farmers sent back to work their land were reported in some cases to have returned to the cities within a few days.

"We cannot plow on empty stomachs," said one who came to the Swiss frontier seeking food.

Independent economic experts in Switzerland say Germany soon may be forced to draw on its own food stocks to feed the French.

If England still is blockading the Continent by winter, these sources report, all of France's millions may be dependent on Axis aid and relief from outside agencies.

Never Fully Fed Itself

Although France normally is rich in agricultural products, even in its best peacetime years, such as 1937, it imported 7,000,000,000 francs' worth of foodstuffs more than it exported.

Now, with swarms of refugees added to war-diminished production, imports should be 10 times normal, these experts say.

Frenchmen from the occupied areas have begun to appear at the Swiss frontier to beg and try to buy food. Those who have money find their French francs, which had a value of 10 to 1 Swiss francs before the armistice, now are 20 to 1 with few takers.

Swiss relief organizations at Basel have sent truckloads of food into neighboring areas. A big French chocolate factory in the frontier town of Pontarlier was shut down by official order and its supplies of sugar seized for the civil population, which had not yet received its July ration of 500 grams a resident (about one pound).

A second relief train bearing condensed milk and concentrated foodstuffs purchased with American Red Cross money was loaded at Basel today, to be sent into occupied France. The first left for Paris last night carrying 94 tons of supplies.

France Seizes Arms

GENEVA, July 25 (AP)—Worried by the disappearance of large quantities of arms during the chaotic days of the armistice, the Pétain Government at Vichy was reported last night to have ordered a drive to liquidate a "phantom arsenal" now in the hands of civilians and demobilized soldiers.

Travelers from France reported the Vichy Government had ordered all citizens and demobilized soldiers to deliver any arms in their possession to the police or army before July 30. After this date, any civilian found with arms will be subject to the capital penalty.

These sources said that thus far there is no evidence of organized opposition to the Pétain Government in unoccupied France, but army leaders fear opposition may arise if Germany's peace terms are hard or food becomes scarce early in the winter months.

Spain Gets Wheat

LISBON, July 25 (AP)—A Portuguese communiqué has announced conclusion of an agreement by the Portuguese, Spanish, and British Governments designed to meet Spain's wheat needs and to facilitate further its purchases of Portuguese colonial products.

The British Government, it said, agreed payments for these products should be paid through the British-Spanish clearing system up to £600,000 (about $2,400,000).

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Reich Ready to Barter With U. S. After War

BERLIN, July 25 (AP)—Walter Funk, German Minister of Economics, asserted today that it is up to the United States to decide whether, and to what extent, it will trade with Europe after the war, but it must abandon the idea it can force its economic terms upon Germany or Europe.

Herr Funk, in an interview, published in Vienna and broadcast by the German radio, gave for the first time an authoritative outline of the new economic system which Adolf Hitler plans to employ on the continent.

He said there would be no attempt to make Europe entirely self-sufficient, since "certain products always will be lacking in Europe." But trade with overseas countries will be on the barter basis.

"To what extent we shall trade with the United States," Herr Funk said, "is absolutely left in the hands of Americans themselves.

"If the United States wishes to contribute again to the development of an international economic system, it will have to get rid of its false method of trying to make the United States the biggest creditor nation and, at the same time, the biggest export country in the world.

"The United States must abandon the idea that it can force its economic terms upon Germany or Europe. For trade with South American countries we do not require North American mediation."

"Gold," prophesied Herr Funk, "will cease to be the basis of European currencies."

New Plants to Provide Jobs For Santo Domingo Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25 — An effort to insure the economic stability of refugee groups in the Dominican Republic and to strengthen their contributions to their adopted country, will begin shortly with the arrival on the West Indian Island of Leon Falk, Jr., President of the Falk Foundation of Pittsburgh, and Prof. Dana G. Munro, of the Princeton School of Government.

Mr. Falk and Professor Munro, as representatives of the Dominican Resettlement Corporation responsible for much of the refugee settlement there, will undertake the erection of light industrial plants, which will provide work for the refugees while complementing the Island's top-sided agricultural economy. Among the plants to be erected is one for packing meat and another for the production of cement.

It is hoped that work will be found not only for the 200-odd refugees sent there by the corporation but also for the more than 200 Spanish Republican refugees who are said to be in desperate need of economic assistance.

Meanwhile, State Department officials here have expressed concern over what they describe as "an inexplicable campaign" in the United States against refugees landing in the Dominican Republic. They declare that reports that the refugees include many Nazi agents have come to them from various sources, but insist that their own sources of information refute this completely and categorically.

State Department officials point out that the vast majority of refugees, other than those from Republican Spain who could not be considered pro-Nazi, are the victims of Nazi persecution at home and in Central Europe. These same officials also declare that leaders of the Dominican Republic have always shown a strong pro-French bias and have been correspondingly anti-German.

Reports that German agents make careful inspection of all British ships entering the harbor of Ciudad Trujillo are laughed at here, since it is pointed out that British enter the harbor on an average of about one every three months and the German consular agent can obtain full information through regular channels.

There is a belief in the State Department that the anti-refugee rumors may be attributed to persons on the Island who have felt their economic competition, however small.

Suez Canal Company Seeks 200 Egyptians

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—The Suez Canal Company asked the Egyptian Government to supply 200 workers to replace discharged employees from "enemy countries."

The Company's statistical report showed the war cutting deeply into Canal traffic. In June, only 48 ships totaling 150,874 tons passed through, compared with 248 ships totaling 1,086,000 tons in June, 1939.

Bulldogging—But No 'Boondoggling'

Wide World

Republican Nominee and Wife Watch Rodeo at Cheyenne

Wendell L. Willkie, smiling through the rain, and Mrs. Willkie, holding a paper over her head, as they sat in a front-row box at the Frontier Days celebration in Cheyenne, Wyo. The program included bronco-busting, trick riding and other rodeo favorites. Later, Mr. Willkie addressed more than 800 members of the Republican State organization of Wyoming.

Headquarters Take on Campaign Aspects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 25—Republican and Democratic headquarters in New York City were rapidly expanding to Presidential campaign proportions today, with the Democratic National Committee taking over the fourth floor at the Hotel Biltmore and additional quarters at No. 200 Madison Avenue, and the Wendell L. Willkie campaign offices in the Grand Central Terminal Building and the Commodore Hotel besieged by the painters and furnishers.

The Democrats will be ready to open shop on Monday after the quadriennial pattern with which Postmaster General James A. Farley has twice engineered New Deal Presidential campaigns, and with Mr. Farley on hand for this one, at least until Aug. 17, when he is slated to resign his Chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee.

The Republican High Command has yet to set the date for the opening of its National Headquarters in East Forty-Second Street, but that plenty of people know the address without that formality is evidenced daily in mail sacks bulging with Willkie support offers. A continuing trend of disaffected Democrats to the Willkie camp is keeping this leadership in high fettle.

Russell W. Davenport, Mr. Willkie's personal representative in the general campaign organization, and Oren Root, Jr., Chairman of the Associated Willkie Clubs of America, reported that the volume of incoming mail and stream of telephone calls was considerably slowing up the work of campaign preparation.

Mr. Davenport made it clear that as far as the regular Republican organization was concerned, it was going to be a good one, staffed with good men, but that the independent Willkie movement was going to be under-organized, rather than over-organized, in the belief that people are "fed up" with pressure campaigns and that Mr. Willkie's nomination "showed that the people wanted something and got it in their own way."

Loosely Organized

Mr. Root authenticated this with the statement that the Willkie clubs would "function independently of the regular Republican forces, although in full co-operation."

"These clubs are a loose organization," he said. "We do not expect to build them into a political machine. We hope to appeal to large numbers of Democrats, who will come in more easily, if they do not have to take the whole step first."

Meanwhile, Willkie buttons had appeared on the old-line Democratic lapels of Alfred E. Smith and John J. Raskob and in some of the newer line as well, as Robert Rosthal, Chairman of the Roosevelt First Voters League, aggressive New Deal campaign unit in 1936, resigned his League post to support Mr. Willkie. Addressing himself to Paul A. A. Rouis, Chairman of the Union of Democratic Clubs of New York State, Mr. Rosthal wrote that in his view the Democratic Party had "forfeited all right to the confidence and faith of young Americans when at Chicago it told the world that the party no longer has faith in itself nor believes that more than one man exists within its ranks with ability enough to be President."

At the same time, the smell of coming battle today had tempted from political retirement Bertrand H. Snell, veteran Republican wheelhorse and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives when he retired two years ago. Convinced of strong sentiment up-state for Mr. Willkie as a man of proved business ability, Mr. Snell comes into the fray in the belief that the sole campaign issue is the "threat to a free people" in the third term.

3,000 Planes A Month To Go to Britain

Continued from Page 1

cent British order for 1,200 planes would not interfere with the Army's procurement program. It is felt here that no such request would have been made had American industry been anywhere near the point necessary to supply Britain with 3,000 planes a month.

At the same time, Arthur Purvis, head of the British Military Purchasing Commission in this country, expressed hope for increased American plane exports to Britain and said that in the future Britain would obtain more planes instead of being forced to split up what there are.

Mr. Purvis's statement, together with the announcement that sturies are being made in the hope of increasing American plane capacity faster than at first outlined, is interpreted here as proof that the administration is still determined to give Great Britain every aid commensurate with American national defense.

Both the Administration and private plane manufacturers are reported as highly satisfied with the increasing strength of the British Royal Air Force and of the showing which American planes are making with this outfit. It is felt that Britain's success or failure in the war is directly dependent upon her aerial strength and that if the United States can find a means of considerably increasing aviation exports to Britain it may not be too long before Germany finds herself losing control of the air over those continental ports from which any successful invasion of Britain must be launched.

It is candidly recognized, however, that an increase in plane production capacity cannot be accomplished overnight and that the last few months have shown large numbers of bottlenecks and "bugs" that must be eliminated.

Italy Adds Fourth To Meatless Days

ROME, July 25 (AP)—The Italian Government decreed today that Tuesday shall be a meatless day, making four such days a week, and ordered sharp rationing of bread served in restaurants.

Luxury restaurants were limited to portions of 80 grams (less than three ounces) per person and lower-class restaurants to 150 grams (slightly more than five ounces). The Ministry of Agriculture announced at the same time that eating of more fruit would be encouraged.

Nazi 'Economic Envoy' Shows Power in Rumanian Oil Deal

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 25 —By placing the Astra Romana, largest British-owned oil company in Rumania, under control of the newly formed state Oil Commissariat and requisitioning the entire rolling stock of tank cars, the Rumanian Government has taken a long step toward the final elimination of the Allied oil interests from the Rumanian fields. Henceforth the process of co-ordinating the Rumanian oil industry with the needs of the German war machine will be accelerated.

These developments are something of a personal triumph for Germany's special trade envoy in Rumania, Hans Neubacher, often referred to as the "German economic ambassador." Lacking any official designation besides that of Burgomeister of Vienna, Herr Neubacher is in reality more powerful than Johann Fabricius, German Minister to Bucharest and diplomat of the old Prussian school. Herr Neubacher has built up a "Rumanian economic office" divided into many specialized departments and staffed by experts who are thoroughly familiar with Rumanian affairs and conditions.

With such a general staff, Herr Neubacher has directed the successful fight against Allied economic interests in Rumania. In the course of this campaign, Herr Neubacher's chief antagonist, the general manager of the Astra Romana, Otto Stern, a German Jew naturalized as a citizen of Liechtenstein, fled to Turkey. A fortnight ago virtually all British engineers and technicians who had operated Rumania's oil wells for years were expelled from the country.

The pretext for the expulsion was the alleged plans, uncovered in a German white book, for destroying the oil wells and for other sabotage. Indeed the British themselves do not deny that they were prepared to go to great lengths in order to cripple this important life line of German war economy.

Investigation Demanded

Local authorities, although presumably warned, took no initiative until the Germans insisted, after two fires broke out in the oil wells under suspicious circumstances, that an investigation be made. The next evening expulsion notices were served on the first group of 27 Britishers, some of whom were taken to the police station as they were leaving.

They were given 24 hours in which to leave the country. A grudging protest by the British Minister, Sir Reginald Hoare, got the time extended to 48 hours after which the men departed. At the same time, in a police raid on the Astro Romana Oil Company premises, blueprints, plans, and "suspicious" documents which were packed and ready for shipment were seized and confiscated.

The British, realizing that the circle was closing in upon them and that they were likely to lose out completely, made desperate eleventh-hour efforts to transfer their oil shares in the Astro Romano to some Russians. These rejected the offer.

Thereupon the Rumanians, to prevent the stocks from being disposed of elsewhere, issued a law forbidding all oil stock transfers without special government permission.

Output Fluctuates

Rumanian production has fluctuated between 8,000,000 and 6,000,000 tons annually, having declined in the past year. This decline is blamed on lack of proper prospecting and is said to be no indication of the approaching exhaustion of the Rumanian oil field. Rumanian consumption amounts to about 50 per cent of the output, or about 3,000,000 tons, the remainder being exported.

The present commercial treaty entitles Germany to one half of this total export, which would cover 15 per cent of Germany's requirements for oil. However, so far Germany has been unable to avail itself of its full quota owing to a lack of transportation facilities, notably the tank car shortage.

This has now been rectified by the acquisition of 5,000 French tank cars. As the result of a railway conference held in Rome early this month among Italy, Germany, Rumania, Hungary, and Yugoslavia, the Reich obtained 2,000 additional tank cars. All this added to the 2,000 previously in service gives the Germans 9,000 tank cars equivalent of 260 trains capable of hauling 130,000 tons of oil monthly. Besides this, there is the Danube River traffic.

An endless procession of tank cars, heavily guarded, winds slowly up the Carpathian passes bearing fuel for Germany. Another line of empty cars, riding lightly on the tracks, comes coasting down to be refilled. These tank cars, bearing labels and inscriptions in all the languages of Europe illustrate how Germany is seeking to harness the economic resources of the entire continent to its own war economy.

Beaverbrook Tells of Pledge

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aviation Production, declared in a radiocast that the United States will approve a production plan to supply Great Britain with 3,000 planes a month.

He said, moreover, that since his ministry was formed May 14 Britain had purchased 12,115 airplane engines from the United States.

He added Britain's own aircraft production reached a record production last week, and that the output so far for this month was double that of the same period a year ago.

"Our own aircraft industry has always been reinforced in its labors by the American manufacturers," he declared. "Since this Ministry was formed, we have purchased in America 12,115 engines for airplanes. Most of the aircraft frames will be built in Britain, and the American engines will be fitted here."

Havana Seeks Curbs on 'Fifth Columns'

Continued from Page 1

ments. Dr. Melo skillfully inserted a reference to autonomy in the opening speech Monday.

The desire of these and other Latin American countries is entirely understood here as an effort to avoid losing full control over their own trade. The same consideration weighs in the United States, where the accords reached at Havana must run the gantlet of Congress as well as the meat, wheat, cotton, and other lobbies.

Argentine meat and wheat growers are outspoken against allowing competitors in the United States to dominate the market through a cartel or pool.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Adolf A. Berle, Jr., and Leo Pasvolsky, Economic Adviser to the United States delegation, naturally are aware of all these difficulties. But they see greater difficulties for the entire continent if the Nazis are left an unprotected market to juggle.

Economic Defense

Yet Havana by no means records the only opposition to some form of economic defense. As in previous conferences, Argentina asserts its devotion to the broad lines of inter-American solidarity. Havana's job is to seek satisfactory formulas on the details. Many countries here would welcome the prospect of an economic defense under the strong wing of the United States.

One delegate from a country having close trade relations with the United States pointed out that the worst possible type of trade for raw material exporters is low-price barter. He much prefers the American system of unrestricted foreign exchange. In his view a Nazified Europe would try to buy cheap, as well as to sell cheap.

On the other hand, Argentina is understood to believe that commodity cartels are unworkable as a means to force the Reich to buy on American terms. The reason given is that the Reich must pay in manufactured goods. These compete with United States' products. The result in a few years would be the development by the Reich of raw material production elsewhere in the vast realms already under control or dictation.

Such are only a few of the searching questions heard on all sides.

Cartel Requirements

Exactly what would be required for the proposed Inter-American cartel, or for cartels on individual commodities, to prevent Nazi domination of Latin American Nations through trade pressure, is one of the liveliest inquiries in Havana.

Many delegates, including especially the Argentines, make little effort to conceal their skepticism on the whole outlook for forging the Western Hemisphere into an economic bloc. The natural difficulties to be overcome by such a bloc are enormous.

At bottom, the cartel proposal is frankly an effort on the part of the United States to defend itself and the Hemisphere against Nazi economic aggression. So viewed, the cartel might represent a sort of embryonic "Monroe Doctrine in Trade."

Trade "Monroe Doctrine"

The difference as compared with the political Monroe Doctrine is that the latter remains strictly United States policy, and never has become multilateral despite a widespread impression to the contrary. Other American Nations are welcome to come along with the Monroe Doctrine but Washington retains the sole responsibility for its interpretation and enforcement.

The economic Monroe Doctrine necessarily requires some form of multilateral organization. Havana is exploring possibilities, especially in Latin America's attitude.

Of first importance is the underlying economic situation. Presumably a large group of Nations such as those represented here might endure considerable hardship in material terms, provided they were convinced some larger and more desirable end was being served.

National Freedom

Havana's search for some motive powerful enough to bind the Americas together in trade even at some sacrifice, turns repeatedly toward one dominating theme—national freedom. Most of the Latin American delegates realize and say that there would be little likelihood of retaining political independence in a Nazi-dominated world. Trade domination is seen by some Latin delegates to be what the United States delegation insists it is—a thick wedge forcing a way for diplomatic dictation, or even outright control.

Among the Latin Americans here, there is less alarm expressed than at Panama or at Lima. Their speeches have been rhetorical rather than intense. Classical allusions abound where might be expected the hot words of men aware that their Nations and themselves face immediate decisions of inescapable gravity. "Wait and see" is a common attitude, springing from the more fatalistic outlook of the Latins.

Latin American View

No Latin delegate questioned by this correspondent has begun the conversation by saying that the New World must be forged into an economic bloc in order to prevent Nazi domination through trade. Only the United States vigorously takes this stand, and of course there are Latins here who agree. But so far the emphasis is far more noticeable in the direction of asking first how each Nation's trade problems may be solved, rather than in joining a crusade of any kind against Nazi Germany.

From these observations it is apparent that the United States is taking the lead far more alone than at any recent Pan American meeting. Only the most powerful Nations today find a policy of open opposition to Nazi Germany possible. Until the Battle of England is decided, and until the United States holds unquestionable grip on its own future, Latin Americans frankly tread softly in line with the old Chinese proverb.

Pan Americanism is "up to the United States" as never before.

What, then, are the prospects in terms of exports and imports? Secretary Hull has publicly indicated that he desires to keep open all safe channels of world trade. But he also insists that Nazi abuse of trade must be prevented in the Americas.

Export Trade Picture

Seen from south of the Rio Grande, this is the export trade picture: In the pre-war year of 1938, the United Kingdom took 16.1 per cent of Latin American sales, Germany took 10.3 per cent, France 4 per cent, Italy 1.5 per cent, Japan 1.3 per cent, and other countries totalled 35.5. This adds up to 68.7 per cent, against 31.3 for the United States. Trade between the Latin American Nations is relatively small, and Havana hopes to stimulate an increase as a measure of continental defense.

The dollar value of Latin exports in 1938 equalled $1,757,555,000. Therefore a complete cartel monopoly over Latin sales abroad would mount up to nearly a billion each year, assuming sales could be maintained. One delegate from South America said he believes Germany would make great efforts to develop production elsewhere. After a few years, the Americas in his view might find themselves no longer an indispensable source of raw materials.

Latin America's import needs, amounting to $1,414,083,000 in 1938, were supplied from the United States 34.6 per cent; from Germany, 16.5 per cent, United Kingdom, 11.8, France 3.4, Italy 3, Japan 2.7, and other countries 28 per cent. Conceivably the United States and the other industrialized American countries could soon make up the 65:4 per cent of imports, worth nearly a billion.

If adopted as a desirable policy, the self-contained Western Hemisphere would have to grapple with those or similar figures. Havana seems bent on far more restricted efforts. The fire and guiding animus of a crusade has not yet kindled the Americas in their hour of great decision.

In a resolution adopted at their annual congress, the breeders and planters described such a program as a big stick in the hands of United States producers, "our direct competitors."

The resolution was adopted at the same time that United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the Havana Pan-American conference spoke of United States intentions to help sister nations in America to find equitable ways out of the economic dead-ends established by war in Europe.

The resolution said that the time had come "to intensify the spiritual and economic relationships" among the American republics, but proposed that this could best be expressed in a Pan-American declaration recognizing each nation's complete economic independence.

Spanish Stand

MADRID, July 25 (AP)—The newspaper El Alcazar in an editorial July 23 declared the Pan-American Conference at Havana is 'doomed to failure."

"Washington has forgotten or pretends to forget that Hispano-American peoples already have reached a mature age and therefore have the necessary intelligence to see through the mischievous purposes of Yankee politicians." The paper said.

Another Spanish newspaper, the weekly La Semana, charged that the "continental unity preached by the United States is an instrument of servitude." It reasserted Spain's right to make "her great, her enormous historic voice heard" in Latin America.

Against Cartel

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 25 (AP)—Livestock breeders and grain planters of the Province of Buenos Aires and the territory of La Pampa, representing 45 per cent of Argentina's agricultural output, have thrown their considerable weight against any Western Hemisphere export cartel.

U. S. Criticized

BERLIN, July 25 (AP)—The United States was declared by the officially inspired Dienst Aus Deutschland July 23 to be aiming at the Havana meeting of American Foreign Ministers to "establish a sort of protectorate over the entire American Continent, especially over South American countries."

So apparent are these efforts, according to the news commentary that Secretary of State Cordell Hull "himself deemed it necessary to deny all thoughts of such hegemony."

It said the South American countries were skeptical and critical of Mr. Hull's collective security plans and, therefore, "the American efforts along this line seem problematical in the German view."

La Guardia's Plan

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Mayor Fiorello La Guardia declared yesterday that this is no time for "cooky-pushing conferences," and urged the Pan-American Conference at Havana to organize a Pan-American Army and Navy.

"We can have conferences, but it isn't enough," he said. "We simply have to take this Pan-American alliance and transfer it into something real. We must form a Pan-American Navy and a Pan-American Army."

France on Colonies

VICHY, France, July 25 (AP)—The French Government, a semi-official source said yesterday, intends to maintain "the ties that unite the French Colonies to the Mother Country."

The observation was made after publication of reports that the United States proposed to the Pan-American Conference at Havana that an inter-American mandate be established over the European possessions in that hemisphere.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

A Cat and a Coach

A Tale of Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1830

By Ethel Parton

Part Three

It was Horace. He had got the idea at last—only just before the kitten did—and having got it, at once improved upon it. He thrust the saucer into Livvy's hands and hurried breathlessly downstairs again, for Hilary could not manage the blanket alone.

Now, at last, the idea really was going to work. The mackerel was certainly smelly, and the kitten sniffed its delicious and inviting smell with twitching nostrils. It mewed hungrily, set one paw—two paws—three paws—on the broom, and jumped back. It tried again; two paws—three paws—all four paws, but once more a backward scramble at the last moment.

"No matter," whispered Nap excitedly. "Keep on! It's scared, but it won't be long, now—Try again."

Livvy tried again, and yet again. It wasn't very long, really, though it was longer than they expected, but there came a breathless and triumphant moment when the kitten, clinging desperately with all its claws, flattened itself upon the broom and did not jump off when it began to move.

Light as was the little creature's weight, at arm's length and broom's length it was too much for Livvy alone, as soon as the broom was pulled away from the support of the tree at its far end. Nap had to stretch past her, half lying across the sill (with his buttons pressed into the mackerel and the front of his jacket getting fishier and fishier) and seize hold of the broomstick in both hands, as far beyond Livvy's as he could reach. Gripping hard and holding their breath, lest it should turn or dip and spill its burden, the two rescuers pulled in broom and cat together. They were far too intent on what they were doing to notice anything else that was going on.

The Coach Arrives

Not so Grandfather Pettiboy and Miss Rilly, Miss Tilly and Miss Willy across the way! They watched the progress of the kitten, inch by inch, but that did not prevent them from watching also the progress of the belated Boston coach. They did not miss the first possible glimpse, when it passed the toll-house, half a mile away; they watched it cross the level meadow land at the foot of the hill, and begin its slow crawl up the steep ascent, the horses straining hard against their breast-straps, their hoofs slipping and scrambling on the frozen snow. They struggled to the crest, and stopped. The men passengers had got out to lighten the load, and walked beside it in the road. When it stopped, they stopped too, almost in front of the Widow Dobie's house, and at once they became interested in the rescue of the treed kitten.

"Cats and broomsticks belong naturally together," said one of them. He was a tall gentleman with a sweeping moustache and an air as if he was somebody of importance, and he addressed a very young, girlishly pink-and-white young man, who seemed flattered by his notice.

"However, there's usually a third party in the combination," he went on, "and she's an old witch in a peaked hat, not a little red-hooded girl. My little girls must see this. Driver! We'll get off here. Goodby, Mr. Powlett. I'm very glad to have met you. I remember your brother Theophilus well. I heard him plead his first case.

"No, driver, not the baggage. I think—not yet. I'll see about that later. Take it on to the Wolfe Tavern and leave it there, in my name: Major Marrender—Elias P. Marrender."

He turned toward the coach, where already two eager young faces were peering from the window. "Here we are, Lauretta," he said opening the door. "Jump out, Minty—careful!"

Kitty Rides a Broom

A little girl of twelve or thereabouts jumped quickly to the ground, throwing out her arms to keep her balance as she alighted on the icy road. Young Mr. Powlett stepped past her to pick up a much younger and extraordinarily pretty child of four or five, who was in such a hurry to see the kitten rescued that she had not looked where she was going. Dimpled chin tilted high, wide blue eyes uplifted, her tiny feet and red-leggined ankles had shot from under her, letting her sit down very hard with a bump that jolted her golden curls over her forehead, and tipped her shabby little brown traveling hat over one ear. As she was helped up, she reached a small mittened hand behind her, and rubbed at her accidentally-spanked rear, but she was too interested to complain, and her head was still in the air, as he lifted her over a snowdrift to the sidewalk. The two sisters stood side by side, both watching the drama overhead.

"The kitty's riding a broom!" squealed Minty, a moment later, beginning to jump up and down. "The kitty's going in the window! The kitty's in the house! I want to go in that house, too, I do! I want to see that kitty close to! I want to pat that kitty, I do, I do, I do!"

Major Marrender mounted the steps of the Dobie house. He lifted the spread-eagle knocker a trifle, and let it fall gently in a polite knock. He wanted to go into that house, too, but not for the same reason Minty did. He stood on the top step waiting.

The Widow Dobie, with a shawl thrown over her head, had stepped out a side-door, and was standing with Hilary and Horace. She did not hear the Major's knock, for the sound of it was drowned by the louder crack of a long whip, the squeak and creak of wheels, and the encouraging cry of the driver, as the Boston Coach rolled forward upon its way.

The Major waited, listening; then raised the knocker again and let it fall with a crash.

Nap and Livvy were on their way downstairs, Livvy carrying the kitten cuddled against her neck. Nap ran ahead to answer the summons, just as his mother, the unneeded blanket hanging over her arm, returned by the side-door, with Hilary and Horace following her. Nap held the front door hospitably wide for Major Marrender to enter, with Minty and Lauretta, and all of them met in the wide, front hall.

Minty dashed straight to Livvy Datcham. Her eyes were starry, her whole little face sparkled, a sunbeam striking down through the fanlight above the door made a halo of her shining golden curls. She clutched at Livvy's arm.

"Let me hold the kitty! I want to hold the kitty! Please, please, I want to hold the kitty!" she coaxed, dancing eagerly on the tips of her toes.

Livvy smiled down at her, and said: "No, no, darling. I must feed the kitty first. It's hungry—poor kitty!" But she held it lower, for Minty's little hands to reach and stroke it. At once, Minty tipped up its furry face and planted a determined kiss on the unwilling pink nose.

Everybody laughed but Susan Dobie. She sighed and her face grew suddenly grave below her dainty frilled cap and lavender ribbons. After Nap, her youngest (whom she would not for the world have had be anything but just the boy he was), she had longed greatly for a little daughter. Nap had two older brothers away at sea; perhaps, in turn, he would go too; but girls stay at home. It had been a disappointment to have no daughter — such a daughter, she thought sadly, as this lovely, laughing little Minty. What would she not give for a little girl like that!

Lauretta was looking gravely at Livvy Datcham and the three boys. She liked their looks, and wished she knew them. They seemed all so jolly and friendly together. They hardly noticed her; they were watching Minty and the kitten. Even big boys at the age to feel younger children a nuisance, could seldom resist Minty; neither could shy old bachelors, or stiff ladies, or the kind of mothers-of-families who generally disapprove of all children but their own. Lauretta knew all about it. For the past three years, she had been all the mother this little half-sister of hers had known. That was one of the things that made her rather sober and quiet for her years.

(To be concluded next Thursday.)

Late July

Everywhere, everywhere
Hay is making.
Everywhere, everywhere
Carts are piled high.
Who shall stand
On the load to trample
The fork-tossed winnows
Sweet-smelling and dry?

Watch the clouds
How they pile like soap-suds!
They are too late
To spoil our hay.
Who shall sit
Higher than kings sit?
Who shall drive home
The hay-cart today?

Supper is waiting
In the cool kitchen,
And bed is waiting
So quiet and soft.
Listen! the thunder!
See! the lightning!
But the hay is safe
In the dark barn loft!

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Photograph through courtesy of The Midtown Galleries, New York City

Seen in Mexico

"Girl and Melon" was drawn by Miss Doris Rosenthal. She visited Mexico some time ago, and there she made many pictures of the people.

She thought it important to portray them so that they looked natural. We notice, for example, how this girl is occupied carrying a melon. The fruit presses on her shoulder and she tries to divide the weight as she supports it with her right hand, and grasps the thick stem with the left. The melon is so much larger than her head that it would seem to hide it, if it were not for the large almond shape eyes which hold our attention.

Stories for Many Tastes

Book Reviews

In Woods and Fields

Midsummer days draw us outdoors for long hours with nature and its creatures, and among the new books are two that give us a keen sense of this companionship.

Early dawn and twilight were the hours for adventure in the woodland glade and lush meadow that forms the animal world setting for "Bambi's Children, the Story of a Forest Family," by Felix Salten. Faline the roe-deer and her children, Geno and Gurri, trod enchanted ground on their play nights in the meadow, but with the first shaft of the morning sun retreated to their hideaway ringed close with fragrant fern and low branches. Their many friends with homes nearby in the bush and treetops became their outposts on guard against approaching danger.

Gurri's disobedient flight into the open taught her the sound of the thunderstick and made her endure captivity until rescued by Bambi's skill. Geno's encounter with the young "Him" again tested Bambi's resourcefulness and occasioned his greatest act of heroism, news of which spread through the whole forest "in a flood of joyous chatter."

The genuine beauty of this forest idyll, written by a true lover of nature, cannot fail in its appeal to readers of any age who are stirred by an interest in wild life. Readers who have not made the acquaintance of the author's two earlier volumes, "Bambi" and "Perri" will not want to miss them.

A sight of hillside meadows with their sunlit patches of white daisies and orange-red hawkweed, or the stretches of tall timothy ready for reaping, will mean for you green worlds full of adventuring tiny creatures, after reading "Voices from the Grass," by Julie Closson Kenly.

This book tells, with accurate detail, about the insects that hop, skip, and fly in such grassy regions; how they live and what they do to feed and amuse themselves. Our eyes and ears will be sharpened to keener interest in seeing the gossamer trails of the garden spider's trap, the firefly's lamp, or in hearing the shrill whirr of the dog day cicada and the fiddling of grasshoppers, by the clear descriptions of their habits. Informative, and entertaining, too, are the lively accounts of the home-building of beetles and bees, the amazing industries of ants, and the ferocious contests of crickets.

Leaders in the Making

Two extremely enjoyable books this month deal with the ups and downs of undergraduate life, the rivalries and amities of senior class years, one at a military preparatory school, and the other at an Eastern university. Good characterization, lively incident and humor they both have in full measure. Both have well known settings—the oldest military school in the United States in southern Minnesota in "Shattuck Cadet," by B J. Chute, and Harvard University in "The Duke Decides," by John R. Tunis.

In "Shattuck Cadet," it is the minor collisions between two impulsive leaders in the graduating class, Nick Stewart and Paul Norris, tha' make the details of a rigid school routine, of football competition, and of military promotions full of liveliness and zest.

Even as sophomores when both were drilling to get on the Crack Squad, when Nick made it and Paul didn't, Paul's disappointment had brought on a rumpus. In their senior year, with Nick captain of the Crack Squad, there were offenses, some of them seemingly trivial, that Nick had to handle firmly and conscientiously.

"The Duke Decides" is the story of further experiences of the Harvard athlete, the track star, who as the "Iron Duke" was the hero of an earlier book by the same author. The Duke's successes in his collegiate athletics brought him face to face with conflicts and decisions, and finally an opportunity to match his prowess against international champions.

After a whirl of commencement honors and awards, by the closest of margins, he made good in the final try-outs for the Olympics. Off to the Games at Berlin no one on board the Manhattan was in more exultant spirits, keener for new adventures. The thrilling record of his race as it reached his family listening over the radio back home in Wellington, Iowa, is startling in its reality. Convincing, also, are the incidents that brought the Duke to the test of his most difficult decision.

American Folk Heroes

A bumper crop of robust folk tales and legends, rich in imagination, humor and regional interest, is "Heroes, Outlaws and Funny Fellows of American Popular Tales," by Olive Beaupré Miller. Here for the first time in one volume is a coast to coast collection of American folklore telling of mighty, strange, and daring deeds of seventeenth century pirates, of eighteenth century giants, witches and goblins, of nineteenth century stalwart toilers on the lands and rivers, in the mines and oil fields, on the railroads, of cowboys on the prairies. Full of excitement are the stories of stolen treasure from the East and West. Full of laughter are the tall tales told in taverns and in logging camps.

Captain Kidd was a bold sea-rover, yet dared not return to home ports with all his plunder and had secret caches in lonely, haunted places all along the coast. He met his fate at the hands of the law as did the famous Mexican bandit more than a hundred years later.

Big Paul Bunyan was the boss of lumberjacks who with his blue ox, Babe, and his mighty crew of loggers traveled all over the Northwest cutting down the forests to make homes for the people. Finn MacCool was another giant and a great engineer besides. He climbed up the Rocky Mountains, "a hill at a leap, a glen at a step, and thirty-two miles at a running jump" to survey the watershed and discover the river with the power to irrigate all the deserts in Arizona. There are other tales of droll fellows in this book—of some who lived in Pennsylvania in the early days.

Of those early days in Pennsylvania, however, a bit of real history makes the happiest story. It is about a celebration of a white Christmas among the Moravian settlers at Bethlehem when their music of joy and peace changed the hearts of Indian raiders.

Ride to Mystery

"Take my advice and don't stop on the road for anyone who isn't in uniform. If anyone tries to stop you, run him down rather than slow up." These words of the olive skinned official at the border in "Highroad to Adventure," by Howard Pease, sounded terse and ominous to Tod Moran, as he left the United States behind to travel alone down the Pan American Highway headed for Mexico City.

Did that señor have an inkling of Tod's mission? Tod, in his second-hand Ford, had a record to make, or a date to break. He had been given a week to cover the 2,600 miles between San Francisco and his destination, bearing letters of importance for Captain Jarvis to help with pending investigations of American mining interests. The exciting events which occurred along that stretch of highway involved travelers in two cars other than the speeding red convertible.

Older boys who have enjoyed the earlier books written by this popular author will surely count this new one among their favorites.

Mary Adeline Whitney

Books Reviewed

Bambi's Children, the Story of a Forest Family, by Felix Salten. Illustrated by Erna Pinner. New York: The Bobbs Merrill Co. $2.50.

Voices From the Grass, by Julie Closson Kenly. Illustrated by Henry C. Kenly. New York and London: D. Appleton-Century Co. Inc. $2.00.

Shattuck Cadet, by B. J. Chute. Pictures by Raymond Lufkin. New York and London: The Macmillan Co. $2.00.

The Duke Decides, by John R. Tunis. Illustrated by James MacDonald. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.00.

Heroes, Outlaws & Funny Fellows of American Popular Tales, by Olive Beaupré Miller. Illustrated by Richard Bennett. New York and London: Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc. $2.50.

Highroad to Adventure, By Howard Pease. Illustrated by Frank Dobias. New York and London: Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc. $2.00.

Making Your Boat Sail

A Sheaf of Sailing Tricks

By Arthur H. Baldwin

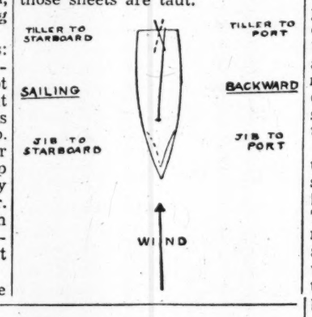
Sometimes you wonder how a workman can do his job so well. The excellence of his work is often due to the fact that he knows the tricks of his trade. The same claim may be made in the art of sailing, for, when you are sailing, there are many tricks, too, which will help greatly in urging your boat on her way.

One which has already been mentioned in this series, but will bear repeating, is the stunt of winging out the jib when you are running down wind. Do not wait until you own a regulation whisker pole to do this; simply use any pole which you may have on board. Place one end of the pole in the clew of the jib and push both clew and jib out opposite the mainsail, holding the sail out by trimming the jib sheets.

Another down wind trick is this: Always raise your centerboard entirely when running. This act not only reduces the amount of boat that is under water, it increases your speed in another way also. With the centerboard down your boat has a tendency to round up into the wind, and this tendency must be overcome with the rudder. This produces rudder drag, which is eliminated entirely with the centerboard up, since then your boat cannot pivot into the wind.

Whenever you are sailing before the wind on a gaff rigged vessel, particularly a gaff rigged catboat, you will make better time by lowering the peak of the mainsail. Again the drag of the rudder is reduced. This is an especially helpful stunt when you are sailing dead before the wind in a narrow channel, for the boat will answer her rudder much more quickly with less mainsail.

One must often shave it fine when sailing on a run, steering at such an angle to the breeze that that breeze is coming over the stern on the same side of the boat as the mainsail. At such a time watch your mainsheets. The moment they begin to slacken, bear away. You are safe from an accidental jibe, however, as long as those sheets are taut.



One should make it as easy as possible for a boat when she is beating to windward, particularly in light airs. All boats will sail better to windward in light breezes when the sails are not trimmed flat. Trim the sheets in first, then start them a few inches. Heel the boat, also, by sitting on the lee side. This will not only make the sail stay over on one side, but it will also make it take a more efficient shape because of its own weight. And cut movement on the boat to a minimum, so that nothing will disturb your slip forward or the sails.

In a hard breeze, when your boat is heeling sharply, it is a good stunt to ease the mainsheets before you touch the jib. You then can hold your course and ease the pressure on the sails at the same time. Have the mainsheet loose, and ease it in and out as the breeze slackens or rises. Doing it the other way round, easing the jib instead of the mainsail, decreases your speed, for then the rudder is dragging.

Should you need more weight up to windward when you are sailing in a hard breeze, move a bag of ballast up beside you. This was how many an old time racing boat carried her huge spread of canvas. Another trick with the ballast is to move a portion far forward and aft if the boat pounds unduly. On a reach, it is often helpful to trim the jib in flatter than necessary in order to ease the hard pull on the tiller.

Then there are the times when you wish to put your boat about in a hurry. Ease off on your jib sheet before rounding and she will spin on a dime. In tight corners, you can sail a sloop with the jib lowered entirely for this very reason. On the other mind, if your boat rounds to in lively fashion, hold onto your jib sheets and let her swing into the wind slowly. Her way will carry her well up to windward then on each rounding.

It is true that a sailboat has no brakes. There are two ways of stopping a sailboat, however. You are making a landing at a dock. There is little room to float in after you have rounded up. Under those conditions swing your boat up into the wind briskly with a hard sweep of your tiller; the quick swing and the rudder action will stop her. When the water is shallow and you are coming into a smooth, sandy beach, drop your centerboard and allow the board to stop you.

Sailing backward in a sailboat is a trick worth practicing. More often than not this stunt is used when you must back out of a narrow slip. There may be other emergencies when it will be found to be useful.

You can sail backward with a companion or without one. In both cases use your jib and mainsail. When sailing with a companion, have him go forward and hold the jib out either on one side of the boat or the other. With the jib backed against the wind the boat will move backward. However, the bow will wish to swing away from the wind, and you must overcome this swing with the rudder.

Bear in mind that whenever your boat is moving backward the action of the rudder is reversed. This means that when the jib is backed to port you will have to put your tiller over to port. When the jib is backed to starboard, put the tiller somewhat to starboard. If for any reason the rudder will not do the job of steering the boat straight backward, your companion can always get the bow around by swinging the jib onto the other side of the boat.

When you sail backward alone, trim your main and jib in flat, allow the boat to drift backward and keep her going straight by reversing the rudder. This last can be remembered easily if you bear in mind that the tiller should be put over to the opposite side from which you would naturally put it if you were sailing forward.

(This is the last of six articles on sailing that have appeared on this page on consecutive weeks.)

March of the Stars

By Astrophil

Roughly speaking, the dome of the sky may be divided into three wide belts, or circles. Such a division is of great assistance when observations are being made.

One circle may be said to enclose all of the circum-polar constellations—those around the North Star—such as the Big Dipper and the Little Dipper and so forth.

The second belt includes that portion of the sky which seems directly overhead.

The third belt takes in all of the rest of the sky as far as the horizon.

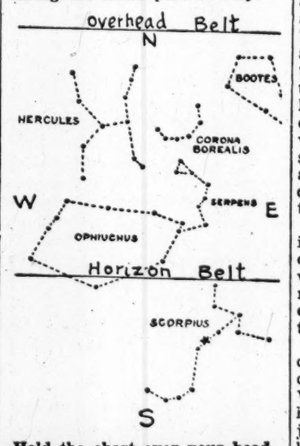
Just now, Scorpius and Libra are in the southern belt; Bootes, Corona Borealis and Serpens are in the overhead belt. Two more constellations can be found nearly overhead at this time. These two constellations are Hercules and Ophiuchus (pronounced, ō fī ū' kŭs).

For observation: The constellations, Hercules and Ophiuchus, and the Globular Cluster in Hercules.

Hercules is just west of Corona Borealis and, forming a huge letter "H" in the sky, extends as far south as the head of the constellation, Serpens. One of its interesting features is the Globular Cluster of stars which will be seen even with the naked eye between the third and the fourth star in the western upright of the "H." This cluster is known as M 13. A brand new star appeared in Hercules in 1934 and was named Nova Herculis.

Ophiuchus fills the sky between Hercules and Scorpius. It is therefore just south of Hercules. A large part of this constellation is in the Milky Way, since it is a rambling group, one can say that almost all of the brighter stars between Scorpius and Hercules are in Ophiuchus.

Venus will be a morning star during the latter part of July.



Hold the chart over your head, the north toward the north, and look for its counterpart in the sky.

Two Winning Essays

Here are the prize-winning essays of Dorothy Weihrauch and Jane Hoffmann, which we did not have space to print last Thursday:

Victory Over Environment

The article entitled "Keeping Warm in the Arctic," by Arthur Groom, recently published on the Young Folks Page, is interesting as well as informative. From it one learns how igloos are built and fires are made in the Far North.

The snow-huts or igloos, which are the winter homes of Eskimos, are made of blocks of ice placed so that they rise spirally, forming what must look like an overgrown beehive. Often another igloo is built beside the main one to shelter the dogs.

The igloo doors are very small and low, consisting of a single block of packed snow which the last man to enter pulls in behind him.

One would think that when the temperature gets far below zero these huts could not be comfortable. This is not the case, however, for a single candle or stove often makes the igloo too warm for comfort. And the hut does not melt when it becomes warm, for a coating of ice forms on the outside just as soon as the inside begins to warm up.

The Eskimos make fires as did the American Indians; namely, by friction. The two pieces of wood they use are called the "hearth" and the "spindle." One end of the spindle, which is the pointed stick, is placed in a small hole in the hearth, and is whirled between the palms until the wood dust which is ground off finally catches fire.

The success which the dweller of the Arctic has in keeping himself warm and cozy despite the intense cold of his native land is an example of the universal victories man has experienced over his environment.

Dorothy Weihrauch

Friends Through Correspondence

Although I immensely enjoy reading the stories, poems, and book reviews on The Young Folks' Page, I really like the Mail Bag the best of all. It affords an opportunity to commune with many different types of people, with different customs and languages.

I had always imagined all people of England drank tea at four p. m. daily, dressed for dinner, and thought Americans still fought the Indians. But I learned, much to my surprise, that they didn't think that at all! They live much the same as we do and have no startling customs. These and many more interesting facts I learned from a correspondent I have in England whom I wrote to through the Mail Bag.

Many characteristic customs of the people have been related to me; customs you couldn't find through a search in a library. An understanding of other people in other countries, which the world so badly needs at this troubled time, is reached through this column.

Between my two delightful Spanish writers and my three equally delightful English writers, I am kept busy answering my mail.

Jane Hoffmann

Boys Serve in Epic of Dunkirk

A thrilling story is now told by a Group Scoutmaster of the part played by Mortlake Sea Scouts during the evacuation from Dunkirk. These Sea Scouts have a 45-foot motor picket boat, "The Minotaur," which at one time belonged to the Navy. At 11 o'clock on the night of May 29, the Admiralty issued instructions for "The Minotaur" to report at a down-river destination as early as possible.

"By midnight the Crew was found," says the Scoutmaster, and at 8:30 a. m. we were under way down river, refueling and taking on stores and water as we went. At 8 p. m. we reported to our destination and were given instructions to proceed to a south-east port. We made it at 9 o'clock the next morning."

Two armed Naval ratings then joined the boat. Fuel and provisions were taken on board and detailed operational instructions given to proceed to a part of the French coast.

"By 10:45 a. m. we were on our way," the Scoutmaster continues. "The crossing took five-and-a-half to six hours, and was by no means uneventful. Destroyer after destroyer raced past, almost cutting the water from beneath us, and threatening to overturn us with their wash. We approached the beach with great caution at Dunkirk, because of the wrecks.

A Job of Towing

"We found things fairly quiet, and got on with our allotted job of towing small open ships' boats, laden with soldiers, to troop transports anchored in deep water, or of loading our ship from the open boats and proceeding out to the transports.

"Conditions did not remain quiet for long. We were working about a quarter of a mile away from six destroyers. Suddenly all their anti-aircraft guns opened fire. At the same time we heard the roar of 25 Nazi planes overhead. Added to the deafening din were air raid sirens sounding continuously on the shore. Salvo after salvo of bombs were dropped.

"After the raiders had passed, we got on with the job. Eventually our fuel ran low and the engine made ominous noises, so we were relieved. We took a final load to a trawler, returned to our East Coast base, re-fueled and turned in for a few hours' sleep.

Under Convoy

"We were then told to stand by, as fast boats were making the next crossing. We shipped aboard another motor boat as crew. We left before it got dark under convoy of a large sea-going tug. Our job this time was to work from the mole at Dunkirk Harbor in conjunction with the tug. The operation was supposed to be carried out under cover of darkness, but with the petrol and oil tanks on fire it might have been daytime. Having loaded the tug we came away—barely in time. As we left the mole a shell demolished the end of it.

"On our way back we Scouts transferred to a Naval cutter, full of troops, which was making the return journey. The officer in charge had lost his charts. Knowing the course back we were able to take over. After a nine hours' crossing we made our East Coast base once more. Three more members of our Sea Scout Troop crewed other boats from Chiswick which were short of men."

Do You Know These Birds?

By Hillcrest

English Sparrow. Length, 6½". Color, back and crown, mottled gray and black; brown stripe through the eye; throat black. This is the city sparrow. Note, a harsh, continuous chirping. Found throughout the United States and southern Canada.

Song Sparrow. Length, 6½". Color, brown, chestnut and gray; white throat, and spotted chest. Song, a lilting whistle that resembles a canary. It is a beautiful song. Found largely in Eastern North America, with local races west of the Rockies.

Brown Thrasher. Length, 11½". Color, back and wings, reddish brown; breast and underbody, white with black spots; tail, brown. Song, a sweet, clear carol. Found in Eastern North America.

Hairy Woodpecker. Length, 9". Color, striped white and black with bright red spot on head. Note, a sharp "peenk." Found throughout North America.

Downy Woodpecker. Length, 6". Color, the same as the Hairy Woodpecker from which it may be distinguished only by its difference in size. The Downy is smaller. Note, the same as the Hairy. Found throughout North America.

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The Home Forum

Adventure in a German Fairy Tale

THE VIENNA EXPRESS plunged through the dark valleys of the Tyrol with a swerve of light and a shriek which wakened echoes out of silences. There was a flare of electricity and noise at Innsbruck, but the cars clicked swiftly back into the mountain shadows. Talk subsided, compartment lights went down and the whole train seemed to be asleep. Even the full moon could not dispel the immense darkness except for a faint luminous tinge where it picked out a roof, a pale road, or a waterfall. Most of the travelers would wake in Vienna, but soon I was to go out into one of those unknown places of the night.

The crucial hour came and the conductor switched on the compartment lights, to the confusion of sleepy passengers. He took the suitcases and I went out into the corridor to watch the innumerable pine slopes swinging by until, with a sudden lurch and a jarring of cars, the train had stopped. There was a hiss of steam; the conductor set down the baggage by lantern light; then the wheels turned again and the train was gone with a shower of bright smoke flowing down the wind. After a brief silent interval, I heard someone speak my name. "Komme an heute 24.10 Uhr," I had wired from Zurich; so this was a man from the Schloss and he was taking the baggage to a waiting car.

* * *

It was midnight under the full moon and I was on my way to a fairy-tale castle in a mountain wood. This was the magic time and perhaps nothing of it was real. Perhaps I was still asleep—the swinging lanterns signaling the train, the low voice on the platform, the lonely station, the quiet motor of the car moving along the empty village streets and winding, winding, toward the twin peaks faintly glowing in the moonlight—this could so easily be dream. But, then, there was the telegram; that was the needed touch of reality. "Komme an heute"—"Komme an Mitternacht" is what I should have said. It would have been a fraction thriftier and far more poetic.

We were entering the tall castle gates. I could see the great lower door ajar and lights burning. The entry was filled with massive carved chests and chairs, tapestries and portraits, powder horns, an enormous bearskin and ancient weapons on the walls, a suit of armor, deer-heads and antlers, all making grotesque shadows in the low-ceilinged hall Upstairs the Countess waited with a gracious welcome and refreshments for the traveler.

* * *

Soon I was alone in my little tower room, with the portrait of a young Count of Lamberg looking down at me from long ago—a bit austere in his extravagant ancient clothes, but there was a somber smile in his dark eyes as if he were dimly amused by his strange visitor. I called him Karl Heinrich, but never knew why or asked the Countess who he was, although in time I learned the names of all the other portraits. After my imaginary conversation at midnight with the young Count, I wanted to keep the illusion, I suppose. He had a charming existence in his portrait and I was determined that he should keep it. I turned off the light, pushed open the casement window and the sound of a mountain torrent filled my room.

Sunlight woke me early and Karl Heinrich smiled. I leaned out of my window and looked into the court below, then over the wall beyond to see the mountains from which the waters fell. Abruptly I thought of my ticket and remembered that I had not had it stamped. It would not be necessary in Germany, but in the *Ostmark* it must be presented *on arrival* to the station-master—or forfeit! Certainly my fairy-tale adventure was coming to a disillusioned end. I dressed quickly and went out to find by trial and error what corridor and stairs and which door would lead me to the breakfast-room. The Countess was amused, but not impressed, by my predicament; and I became almost forgetful as I sat quietly in the sunlight with my chocolate, hot biscuits with honey, and always the sound of water falling just beyond the castle wall.

But, as soon as I was outside the gate, I began a somewhat precipitous descent past the pine wood and the first half-timbered houses as if the whole Gestapo was at my heels. Only when a startled old peasant woman called out "Grüss Gott" did I stop my flight to greet her and begin a more dignified entrance into the town. I found the station-master seated grimly at his desk and explained to him, in my dubious German, that I had forgotten to have my ticket stamped. He looked it over with a great show of severity, stamped it and returned it—laughing! It was all right, he said. No one else had come to Kitzbühel in twenty-four hours and, besides, he'd seen me come.

* * *

Slowly I walked back along the village street, where people in bright Tyrolean costume were beginning to gather. Suddenly I knew that it was Sunday; even the days of the week had somehow got lost in my mind last night. There were few tourists at this time of year and the absence of other travelers made this sunlit street, with people in holiday clothes, seem like a story-book illustration into which I had wandered by mistake. The shops, of course, were closed, but the windows were bright with hand-knit sweaters, socks, and scarves embroidered with mountain flowers and hearts, deer-head buttons, square-toed shoes piped green and red, carved wooden bears and figures of bone and ivory.

The church of Kitzbühel was on a hill, and Gothic and Oriental architecture were united in its style, from pointed arch to minaret. The adjoining chapel had a bell tower with four clocks in its sharp roof, each with a little spire of its own. Inside, the pew-ends were carved like the figureheads of Viking ships. It was indeed a meeting-place for East and West.

* * *

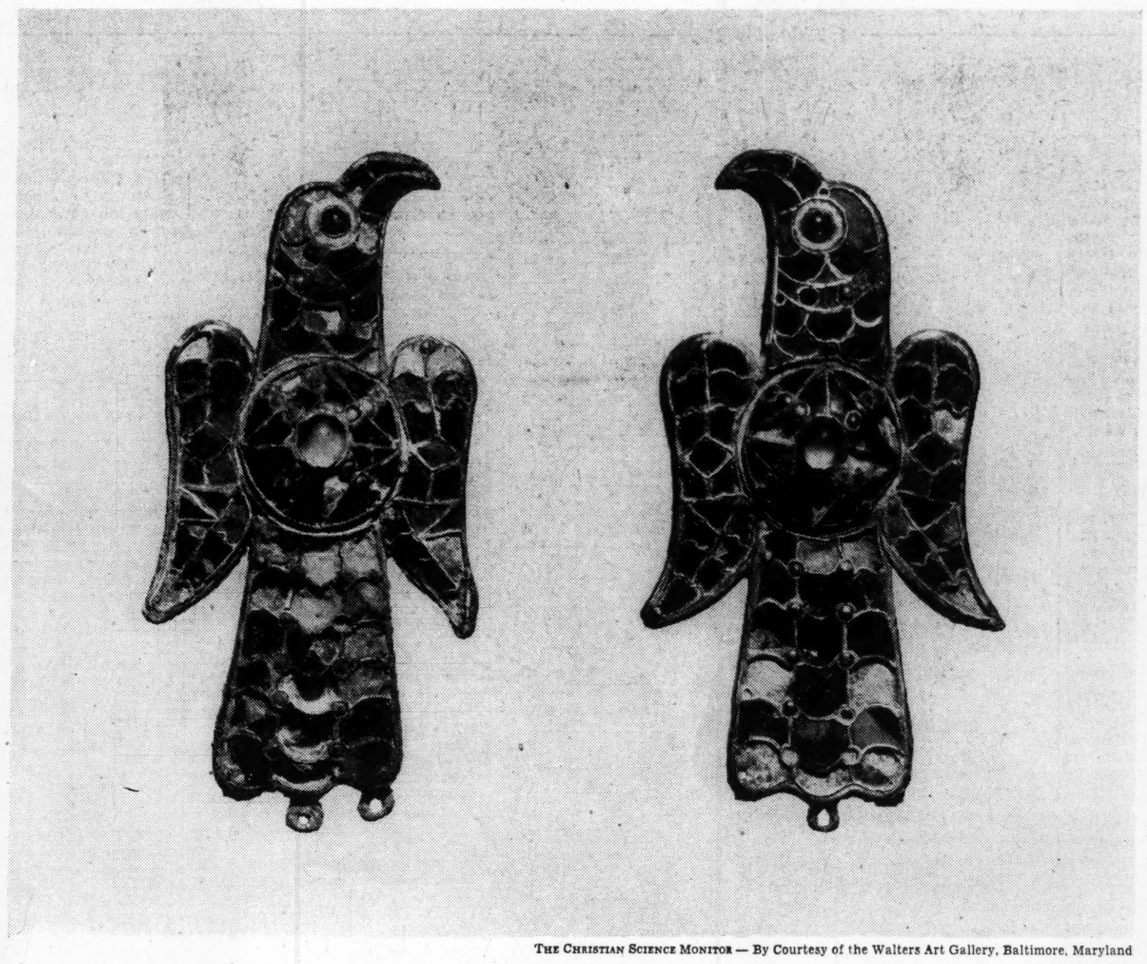
It was a more leisurely trail back to the Castle and I could see the different wings and turrets emerge from the trees as the road wound nearer and, beyond, the twin peaks were flung directly into sunlight. Now I could see the mingling of imaginations in the Castle, too: deep roofs, tall chimneys and white walls like a French château, cone-shaped roofs with a flare on the round towers, gables on a square tower and even mosque-like domes. I passed the Castle meadow and the pine wood and stopped for a moment of silence in the family chapel by the front wall.

After lunch we went upstairs to the living rooms and the Countess introduced me to the portraits and told me something of the Castle's history. It had been built toward the end of the Middle Ages and named for its builder, but the present family had come soon afterward and taken great wealth from the near-by mines. Many periods and nationalities of furniture had been collected here and harmonized by use. There were massively carved ancient pieces and simpler, more modern ones. There were elaborate fireplaces with statuettes, clocks, and vases on the mantelpieces, and there were the porcelain stoves of another generation. There was a table with four stylized dragons holding it and, near by, a dainty French inlaid one. There was bull's-eye glass in doors and windows. One got the feeling of each generation having left its favorite chairs and small personal treasures as well as its formal portraits and historical prints—so unlike it was to some American homes furnished in one style, all at once. I suppose it would have been the despair of an interior decorator; but I liked the feeling of things having accumulated by individual choice, of their having been used, perhaps worn out and repaired. The whole place seemed to have loitered through the centuries with the accretion of little changes. There was a knight's armor down in the vaulted entry, and here was a young Englishman playing softly on a grand piano in the sunlit room. I supposed some Count of Lamberg might have sat here too in the sunlight and wondered who would be next to invade Tyrol—and here the Countess and I were talking of like unhappy things.

"If there is no war next year," I told her, "I shall be coming back." And it did seem as if nothing could ever touch the peace of that valley in the sunlight.

But that was a year ago.

DOROTHY LIVINGSTON ULRICH



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — By Courtesy of the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, Maryland

TWO GOLD VISIGOTHIC FIBULAE

THE BARBARIC HORDES who came from the East and penetrated Europe, in the Dark Ages, brought with them interesting objects of ornament. These two Visigothic Fibulae were made in the sixth century. Eagle-shaped they are, decorated with cloisonné work and set with vari-colored paste stones. Such pins were generally made from bronze and sheathed with gold.

The invaders brought with them Oriental ideas of ornament and they exercised considerable influence on European decorative art and stone carving. While they often represented birds and animals, they portrayed them in simplified, stylized motives, leaving the surfaces open and free for opulent embellishment. The designs are direct and brilliant, giving meaning to the phrase, "barbaric splendor."

"Not as the world giveth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE eager search for material possessions, for human praise and personal power, which has gone on through the centuries, men have apparently lost sight of the true import of the teachings of the Way-shower, Christ Jesus, who iterated and reiterated the spiritual nature of all that really exists. When tempted by the devil to avail himself of material riches and worldly honors, the Master replied (Matthew 4:10), "Get thee hence, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve." And it is recorded (Matthew 4:11), "Then the devil leaveth him, and, behold, angels came and ministered unto him."

Today, many men, women, and children throughout the world, possessed of a demonstrable knowledge of the teachings of Christian Science, are experiencing evidences of God's care, which, like ministering angels, come to them when their faith and steadfast adherence to Truth are being sorely tried. Others, who, perhaps, have been tempted to seek wealth or pleasure in materiality, are learning, through an increasingly clearer understanding of Christian Science, the spiritual significance of Christ Jesus' words (John 14:27), "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you;" and his further words (14:30), "The prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me."

Who has not learned that that which may appear to be good and desirable, if established in materiality, is subject to fluctuation and oftentimes to loss? That which the world gives, tinged, as it must be, by pride, avarice, self-seeking, knows no permanency, no lasting worth. "The prince of this world" has nothing in common with Christ, Truth, for which Jesus, in patient love, endured the agony of the cross, in order that he might, through the resurrection, prove Life to be eternal. On page 179 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mary Baker Eddy has written: "The first rightful desire in the hour of loss, when believing we have lost sight of Truth, is to know where He is laid. This appeal resolves itself into these questions:—Is our consciousness in matter or in God? Have we any other consciousness than that of good? If we have, He is saying to us to-day, 'Adam, where art thou?' We are wrong if our consciousness is in sin, sickness, and death. This is the old consciousness." And she goes on to say, "We must lay aside material consciousness, and then we can perceive Truth, and say with Mary, 'Rabboni!'—Master!"

With a wisdom born of deep spiritual insight, Mrs. Eddy says on page 281 of the same volume, "I learned long ago that the world could neither deprive me of something nor give me anything." And the Apostle James, who was "a servant of God and of the Lord Jesus Christ," must have glimpsed something of the same truth, for he wrote (James 1:17), "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

Turning aside from materiality and following Jesus' admonition (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness," students of Christian Science are increasingly proving the allness of God, good, who bestows upon His creation all happiness, security, peace, and plenty. To believe that God, Spirit, bestows evil of any kind is to dishonor the one creator, who, being infinite good, could not impart to His creation—man and the universe, spiritual, perfect, and complete—anything unlike Himself. That which God bestows has always been, and the divine largess knows no diminution or fluctuation. Thus, we see that when we take a truly progressive human step, the change has come about, not because of any interruption in the divine order, but, rather, because of a greater unfoldment of Truth which has taken place in our consciousness. Increased manifestation of good in human experience is neither miraculous nor accidental, but it is the divinely natural result of the conscious daily, hourly effort to express godliness; that is, to prove that man is the image and likeness of God.

What gratitude is engendered by the knowledge that the divine bestowals, which flow impartially, universally, and are made praetical as each individual becomes consciously aware of his eternal oneness with God, are "not as the world giveth"! They come down from "the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

First Sail of Summer

Close to the sun her bow was scraped
Clean, wood-tang only save for
Scent of inland green and breath of

Gentle water smell, intimate
With ships whose oaken keels have stroked
In steady lines the liquid floor;

This sail, winter long asleep,
Wakes, stretches taut, thrusts
Deep through air the keen white blade!

—ELLEN TIFFT, in *Voices*

„Nicht wie die Welt gibt"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DEM jahrhundertelangen eifrigen Trachten nach materiellem Besitz, nach menschlichem Lob und persönlicher Macht haben die Menschen die wahre Bedeutung der Lehren des Wegweisers Christus Jesus, der die geistige Art alles wirklich Bestehenden immer und immer wieder betonte, anscheinend aus den Augen verloren. Als der Meister vom Teufel versucht wurde, materielle Reichtümer zu erwerben und sich weltlicher Ehren zu erfreuen, antwortete er (Matth. 4, 10): „Hebe dich weg von mir, Satan! denn es steht geschrieben: ‚Du sollst anbeten Gott, deinen Herrn, und ihm allein dienen'". Und es ist berichtet (Matth. 4, 11): „Da verließ ihn der Teufel; und siehe, da traten die Engel zu ihm und dienten ihm".

Heute erleben viele Männer, Frauen und Kinder in der ganzen Welt, die über eine beweisbare Kenntnis der Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft verfügen, Beweise der Fürsorge Gottes, die wie Schutzengel zu ihnen kommen, wenn ihr Glaube und ihr unerschütterliches Festhalten an der Wahrheit auf eine harte Probe gestellt werden. Andere, die vielleicht versucht gewesen sind, Reichtum oder Vergnügen in der Materialität zu suchen, lernen durch ein immer klarer werdendes Verständnis der Christlichen Wissenschaft die geistige Bedeutung der Worte Christi Jesu (Joh. 14, 27): „Den Frieden lasse ich euch, meinen Frieden gebe ich euch. Nicht gebe ich euch, wie die Welt gibt"; und seiner weiteren Worte (Joh. 14, 30): „Es kommt der Fürst dieser Welt, und hat nichts an mir".

Wer hat nicht schon erfahren, daß etwas, was gut und begehrenswert erscheinen kann, Schwankungen und oft dem Verlust unterworfen ist, wenn es auf die Materialität gegründet ist? Was die Welt gibt, hat keinen Bestand, keinen dauernden Wert, weil es, wie es nicht anders sein kann, einen Beigeschmack von Stolz, Hab- und Selbstsucht hat. „Der Fürst dieser Welt" hat nichts gemein mit dem Christus, der Wahrheit, für die Jesus in geduldiger Liebe den Todeskampf am Kreuz erduldete, damit er durch die Auferstehung beweisen konnte, daß das Leben ewig ist. Auf Seite 179 in "Miscellaneous Writings" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Das erste rechtmäßige Verlangen in der Stunde des Verlustes, wenn wir glauben, die Wahrheit aus den Augen verloren zu haben, ist zu wissen, wo Er liegt. Dieser Appell löst sich in folgende Fragen auf:—Ist unser Bewußtsein in der Materie oder in Gott? Haben wir ein anderes Bewußtsein als das Bewußtsein des Guten? Wenn dem so ist, sagt Er zu uns heute: ‚Adam, wo bist du?' Wir sind im Irrtum, wenn unser Bewußtsein in Sünde, Krankheit und Tod ist. Dies ist das alte Bewußtsein". Und sie fährt fort: „Wir müssen das materielle Bewußtsein aufgeben, dann können wir die Wahrheit wahrnehmen und mit Maria sagen: ‚Rabbuni!'—Meister!"

Mit einer aus tiefer geistiger Einsicht geborenen Weisheit schreibt Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 281 in demselben Buch: „Ich habe schon vor langer Zeit verstehen gelernt, daß die Welt mir weder etwas nehmen noch etwas geben kann". Und der Apostel Jakobus, der „ein Knecht Gottes und des Herrn Jesu Christi" war, muß etwas von derselben Wahrheit erfaßt haben: denn er schrieb (Jak. 1, 17): „Alle gute Gabe und alle vollkommene Gabe kommt von obenherab, von dem Vater des Lichts, bei welchem ist keine Veränderung noch Wechsel des Lichts und der Finsternis".

Christliche Wissenschafter, die sich von der Materialität abwenden und Jesu Ermahnung befolgen (Matth. 6, 33): „Trachtet am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit", beweisen in zunehmendem Maße die Allheit Gottes, des Guten, der Seiner Schöpfung alle Freudigkeit, alle Sicherheit, allen Frieden und alle Fülle verleiht. Glauben, daß Gott, der Geist, Böses irgendwelcher Art verhänge, heißt den einen Schöpfer entehren, der als das unendlich Gute Seiner Schöpfung—dem Menschen und dem Weltall, die geistig, vollkommen und vollständig sind—nichts Ihm Unähnliches mitteilen kann. Was Gott verleiht, ist immer gewesen, und die göttliche Verleihung kennt keine Verminderung und keine Schwankung. So sehen wir, wenn wir einen menschlichen Schritt wahrhaft vorwärtsgekommen sind, daß die Änderung nicht die Folge einer Unterbrechung der göttlichen Ordnung, sondern eher die Folge einer in unserem Bewußtsein stattgefundenen größeren Entfaltung der Wahrheit war. Die größere Kundwerdung des Guten in der menschlichen Erfahrung ist weder übernatürlich noch zufällig, sondern sie ist das göttlich natürliche Ergebnis des bewußten täglichen, ja stündlichen Bestrebens, Gottseligkeit auszudrücken, d. h. zu beweisen, daß der Mensch das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ist.

Was für eine Dankbarkeit doch das Wissen hervorruft, daß die göttlichen Bescherungen, die unparteiisch, universal verliehen und in dem Maße praktisch gemacht werden, wie jeder einzelne sein ewiges Einssein mit Gott bewußt gewahr wird. „nicht sind, wie die Welt gibt"! Sie kommen von „dem Vater des Lichts, bei welchem ist keine Veränderung noch Wechsel des Lichts und der Finsternis".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Pledge

The purple finch
And the dogwood tree
Are joined in
A conspiracy—

The singing bird
And flowering bough
Have pledged themselves
In a sacred vow:

Beauty and song
Shall we dispense
Till the kiss of frost
Shall drive one hence—

And who shall sorrow
To see us part
Will find us forever
In his heart.

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

Seeking Out Carlyle

THE CARLYLES were sitting alone at dinner on a Sunday afternoon at the end of August when a Dumfries carriage drove to the door, and there stepped out of it a young American then unknown to fame, but whose influence in his own country equals that of Carlyle in ours, and whose name stands connected with his wherever the English language is spoken. Emerson, the younger of the two, . . . was looking out and round him like a young eagle longing for light. He had read Carlyle's articles and had discerned with the instinct of genius that here was a voice speaking real and fiery convictions, and no longer echoes and conventionalisms. He had come to Europe to study its social and spiritual phenomena; and to the young Emerson, as to the old Goethe, the most important of them appeared to be Carlyle. He had obtained an introduction to him from John Mill, in London, armed with which he had come off to Scotland. Mill had prepared Carlyle for his possible appearance not very favourably, and perhaps recognised in after years the fallibility of his judgment. Carlyle made no such mistake. The fact itself of a young American having been so affected by his writings as to have sought him out in the Dunscore moors, was a homage of the kind which he could especially value and appreciate. The acquaintance then begun to their mutual pleasure ripened into a deep friendship, which has remained unclouded in spite of wide divergences of opinion throughout their working lives, and continues warm as ever, at the moment when I am writing these words (June 27, 1880).—From "Thomas Carlyle," by JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

A Little Girl Prepares to Write a Story

TOMORROW SHE WOULD spend the morning hunting for American books on the second-hand bookstalls in the Charing Cross Road, eat her lunch in the little Gardens tucked away at the side of Whitefield's Tabernacle in Tottenham Court Road and in the afternoon go to the British Museum and Collect Material for "Pharaoh's Curse: A Tale of Ancient Egypt."

On Sunday she would start the story.

It would be a very nice week-end. . . .

The British Museum is at its most enjoyable on a blazing hot day, when the visitor can step out of the sunny courtyard into the coolness under the portico, where water trickles out of the silver lions' mouths and even the pigeons running about the mighty bases of the columns are a cool purple grey. Inside, past the pleasant noise of the doors as they continually swing open and shut, there are refreshing spaces of clean stone floor, the great height of sombre walls ending in the dimness of the roof where quiet echoes float about, and, above all, the flat, oddly welcoming countenances of two animals seated on either side of the great stone staircase. They are intended for lions, but on the base of their pedestals stand out clearly the words "Amaravati Tope," so that any frequent visitor to the British Museum cannot possibly think of the two by any other name.

Amy loved the Amaravati Tope. She always went up to them first of all on her visits to the Museum, and stood in front first of one and then the other, staring up at them and thinking—not where they came from or how old they must be or who made them—but simply how nice they were; and it would be more than interesting to know what the carvers of the Amaravati Tope would have thought about this reaction of Amy's to their work.

All that sunny afternoon she moved slowly round the Egyptian Rooms, staring at necklaces, combs, and chairs so that she could furnish, on paper, a house in the Thebes of three thousand years ago. She had a penny notebook in which she scribbled descriptions, hiding it away wherever she drew near an attendant or when some benevolent grown-up, attracted by her smallness, her pigtail, and the notebook, peered kindly over her shoulder to see what she was doing. . . .

Going home on the bus to the Holloway Arcade, Amy thought dreamily: I had a lovely time. I got a lot of Material, and I did enjoy my tea with the bun and butter with all those professory-looking men in the tea place and I saw the dear Amaravati Tope. It was all *lovely*.—STELLA GIBBONS, in "My American." (London and New York: Longmans, Green.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1940

Low Birth Rate Assailed; Homestead Return Urged

A decentralization of city population and development of "the modern American homestead" was advocated today by Ralph Borsodi, Director of the School of Living, Suffern, N. Y.,

Speaking at Harvard University where he is giving several lectures at the New England Conference on Tomorrow's Children, Mr. Borsodi described the modern American homestead as "a home where each family will work for itself—that is, will make its own butter, have its own garden, own its own cow."

It will produce for itself at less cost many of the prrducts it would have to buy in the city, he claimed. Such a system has almost unlimited opportunity for home employment, he avers.

Mr. Borsodi was one of several speakers at the Conference who discussed the problems arising in the United States from a declining birth rate.

"The way to end the degeneracy of our population, the way to end the sheer weariness and fear which keeps the city population from reproducing itself, is not to make the city better, nor even to make the city smaller, but to abolish the metropolitan city altogether," he maintained.

"The solution lies not in better adjustment of the family to the modern city, but in a revival of country life. Country estates or homesteads must be built, not public housing projects. The practice of subsidizing manufacturing centers and penalizing the agricultural population must be ended."

It is essential to make the distinction, he pointed out, between the romantic idea of a homestead as going back to the primitive life of the pioneer, and the modern country homestead, which he proposes should contain machinery and equipment to supply many of its own needs.

To secure additional income needed for the purchase of certain commodities that will always have to be produced industrially, the family he pictures will either sell its surplus home products or find jobs in the necessary industries that must still remain.

Already, he stated, there are 20 groups in America who are establishing homes on this basis. And the leadership for such a movement should be and is coming, Mr. Borsodi reported, not under Government direction but under the guidance of leaders from educational institutions. For it is primarily, he says, an educational movement.

The Conference opened yesterday morning with greetings by Kirtley F. Mather, Director of the Harvard Summer School, and speeches by Henry W. Holmes, Dean of the Graduate School of Education at Harvard, Joseph Winterbotham, Chairman, Industrial Agricultural Products Commission of Vermont, and Carle C. Zimmerman, Department of Sociology, Harvard.

Panel discussions and round table sessions continue through tomorrow afternoon.

A threat to America which is as real as military menace from without, is the fact that 40,000,000 "ill-nourished and poorly educated people—the lower economic third of the population—are producing two thirds of the Nation's children who will be the citizens and soldiers of tomorrow."

This situation was outlined today by Guy Irving Burch, Director of the Population Reference Bureau, Washington, D. C., speaking on "A Population Policy for National Defense." Mr. Burch spoke at a small luncheon of members and guests of the Massachusetts Mothers' Health Council in the Chamber of Commerce Building. This organization formerly was the Massachusetts Birth Control League.

Mr. Burch's presentation was in contrast with the findings of other population experts at Harvard University where speakers at a New England conference on "Tomorrow's Children" decried a declining birth-rate.

Sub-Standard Conditions

Forty million people in the United States are existing at a level of living "below the requirements for health and efficiency," Mr. Burch declared.

"In the rural parts of the country," he said, "these . . . people must cultivate every acre of their small farms in cash crops to provide even a meager living for their large families, and are thus helping to create a problem of soil erosion which strikes at the very heart of the nation—its land.

"This picture may seem overdrawn, but at the present rate of soil and water depletion, in 50 years the fertile soil in America will be a fourth of what was present originally and in 100 years at the same rate of depletion the American continent could turn into the Sahara of the Western Hemisphere.

"At this rate, in three generations the descendants of the so-called 'have nots' will be 16 times as numerous as the descendants of an equal number of so-called 'haves.'

Problem of Growth

"What chance has the business, scientific, and political genius of America of solving this problem of human-and-soil erosion? Hardly any chance, unless it is recognized that this is chiefly a problem of population growth.

"When we realize that our national income is $10,000,000,000 lower than it was in 1929, that our population is 10,000,000 larger, that our population is now increasing about 1,000,000 annually, that two-thirds of our children are in the lower economic third of the population, and that we are losing every day as a result of soil erosion the equivalent of 200 forty-acre farms, it may be seen that the United States has an insidious problem of national defense from within as well as from without.

"This study should not in any way minimize the danger to the United States from abroad or the armed preparations to meet that danger, but if also we do not solve our internal problem of national defense, we might as well leave our armaments unbuilt."

Ship Freight Rate Hearing on Sept. 23

Opponents of a proposed increase in freight rates of the New England Steamship Co., serving Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, will be heard at a public hearing scheduled by the State Public Utilities Commission for Sept. 23.

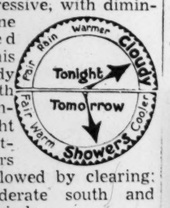
Frank J. Wall, President of the New Haven Railroad, which owns and operates the Steamship Company, told the Commission recently that the annual deficit of the shipping company has forced them to petition the Commission for higher rates.

Under the new schedule, he said, the revenue of the line would be increased $15,000. The petition also calls for the discontinuance of the Edgartown terminal, which Mr. Wall estimated would save $4,311 now paid in trucking costs.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: cloudy and somewhat oppressive, with diminishing sunshine and scattered showers this afternoon; cloudy and warmer with showers or thunderstorms tonight and Friday; Saturday showers and cooler, followed by clearing; gentle to moderate south and southwesterly winds.



Vermont: Local thundershowers tonight and Friday; slightly warmer tonight; Saturday showers and cooler followed by clearing.

Other New England States: Considerable cloudiness with scattered showers and thunderstorms tonight and Friday; warmer tonight and on the coast Friday; Saturday showers and cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate south and southwest winds and broken clouds with scattered showers tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	80	New Orleans	79	97
Chicago	82	102	New York	73	82
Denver	71	100	Norfolk	79	88
Kansas City	81	101	Philadelphia	75	88
Los Angeles	62	92	St. Louis	81	98
Miami	80	91	San Francisco	59	82
Minneapolis	76	95	Washington	79	92

High Tides at Boston

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 25.
B—Maximum, July 24.
Thursday, 4:17 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 8.9 feet.
Friday, 4:36 a. m., E. D. S. T., height 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:32 p. m., E. D. S. T.

Their O. K. Makes It the Thing

By a Staff Photographer

Girls From 18 Colleges Pass Judgment

Left: Model in velvet dress and a close fitting hat with visor called "a beanie" is inspected by coeds at Slattery's College Clothes Clinic. Right Checks are popular for both slacks and skirts as two models show and sweater and skirt combinations are the thing for campus wear.

Army to Take Over Hospital On Long Island

National defense needs deprived 245 men residents of Long Island Hospital of their living quarters today when Federal officials notified the City of Boston that two barracks now used by Hospital inmates are needed for military use.

The buildings belong to Fort Strong, which adjoins the Hospital property on Long Island in Boston Harbor. Institutions Commissioner Hugh J. Campbell and his Department immediately began working out plans to house the men until permanent quarters are ready for occupancy in October, it was announced at City Hall.

The Federal Government has allowed the City to use the barracks as tenants-at-will. Now, however, the facilities are needed for the 241st Coast Artillery, Massachusetts National Guard, which is scheduled to be called out for active training as soon as Congress grants the necessary authority, according to Major General J. A. Woodruff, Commander of the First Corps Area.

In notifying Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of this, General Woodruff stated he expected Congress to authorize a call for the regiment next week.

Temporary quarters must be found for the men until October, when the City's new dormitory, begun recently in anticipation of just such an emergency, is to be completed. Federal officials notified the City of the possible need of the barracks several months ago.

Coeds Tell What They Like At Boston Clothes 'Parade'

Don't tell me that women don't know what they want—at least, where clothes are concerned.

College girls who attended Slattery's annual college clothes clinic last night after the store closed, didn't waste a minute in expressing their opinion as to what the well-dressed coed should wear next autumn.

Girls from 18 colleges, including Smith, Wellesley, Colby Junior College, Vassar, and Bennington, sat informally around Slattery's fashion salon sipping cool drinks and munching dainty sandwiches and by six o'clock had approved and disapproved oodles of things.

Tom Sawyer Styles Popular

Today's college girl likes slacks—there was no doubt about that.

Dungarees, too, were voted an essential in any coed's wardrobe, these to be worn on any and all occasions—except possibly to dinner—either rolled to the knee, three-quarter length, or full. But the girls prefer to decide the length themselves—with no help from the manufacturer required.

Sweaters and skirt combinations are a basic requirement, with the inevitable saddle shoes and ankle socks a necessity. And behind the girls' likes was an amazing desire to be gentle on papa's pocketbook.

If there's one "fixture" in every college girl's suitcase, it's one of those reversible coats. You know, the waterproof coat on one side, a tweed on the other. And polo coats are creeping back into favor. Only two dress-up frocks are needed. Of course, if the budget allows, you can go in for more, but ordinarily you'll "get by" with one dinner dress, and one very formal "formal." The latter is preferably either black or white. Maybe with much yardage in the skirt.

Hats? Mmm, two. And they won't pay more than $5 for the best one. That's to be worn only on "dates," anyhow. The other one is either a pork-pie model, or the usual felt sport hat that goes up in back and down in front. And a definite, final, and decisive "no" went up in the crowd when a flat pancake affair in tweed was shown. Why? Because, they agreed, no girl could wear it! (We didn't know until then that they made any hat so queer that a woman would admit she couldn't wear it. It was practically a revelation).

Furs to Limit of Dad's Purse

As for fur coats, yes indeed. But mostly just for date time. Leopard, raccoon and sable-dyed muskrat are popular. With a mink thrown in, if papa can make it. As for night wear, the girls are for cotton or wooly pajamas. Even with the feet right in them for midwinter! And housecoats have it over ordinary bathrobes, they say. With the quilted cottons leading in favor. And if you insist on a flannel coat, make it a wraparound, and have it in either red or blue.

If you wear a kerchief, you wear it Ellis Island effect, tied under your chin, and not tied up Aunt Jemima fashion. Coeds go for fur mittens, and they like big felt bags that have flaps that turn down to reveal a place for quick notes, a fountain pen, compact and such stuff. As for leather, they like alligator. And monograms—the bigger the better! But even newer than monograms are nicknames, all embroidered out on your slips, socks, sweaters. But they "noed" the phone number proposition as well as the name of the current man-of-the-moment.

The popular belief that women never know what they want was contradicted by these girls, who had but to glance at a number to know whether they were for or against. They either liked, loved, or adored . . . or loathed, hated and couldn't stand, a number. And that's all there was to it; as far as they were concerned. So call it Slattery's College Clothes Clinic, a convention or a conference, it was a lot of fun, and a big success!

J. T. H.

Women Urged To Back Child Evacuation Bill

New England women who are urging that the United States Government provide ships to evacuate the children in England endangered by the war today announced their support of the bill, H. R. 10213, now being considered by the Foreign Relations Committee of the House.

They urge that all New England women interested in helping to get the children in England to safety, get in touch with their Congressman and urge support of this measure.

The bill follows:

"H. R. 10213 — Bill to permit American vessels to assist in the evacuation from the war zones of certain refugee children.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that Section 4 as amended of the Neutrality Act of 1939 is amended by inserting "(a)" after "section 4" and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) the provisions of sections 2 (a) and 3 shall not prohibit the transportation by vessels in ballast, unarmed, and not under convoy, of refugee children, under 16 years of age, fleeing from war zones, together with such necessary adult personnel in charge as may be approved by the Secretary of State if such vessel is proceeding under safe conduct granted by all of the states named in the proclamations issued under the authority of section 1 (a)."

Eyes Right Is Rule—But Boston Eagle Faces Left

Which direction should the eagle face?

The United States eagle, according to Arthur L. Blakeslee, supervising architect of the United States Treasury, is a proud bird and he must always face right, he must never turn his head toward the left.

But not so in the land of the Bean and the Cod—right up there on top of the City Hall, until the hurricane of 1938 got patriotic and knocked it over, sat a wooden carved eagle and, as self-willed as old dowager Boston herself, this eagle gazed left; eyes left, head left, definitely!

When William Boellhoff, master carver of the Work Projects Administration art project, was commissioned to make a new eagle to take the place of the old, he cast only a passing glance at the old before he started with the new. Whether or not the passing glance did the damage or not it is difficult to say but the newly carved eagle, like the old, looks with an especially ferocious glare to the left.

To forestall any shouts of Communistic propaganda it might be well to state that Mr. Boellhoff is at this moment working on a project with an eagle—facing right. He has been carving figures in wood and clay for some 40 years, mostly in Boston.

As an artist wood carver some of his work is to be found in such edifices as the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City.

The mystery of the eagle facing left must be attributed to one sculptor, unknown, lost in the dim memory of the past, who made the first eagle that graced the noble façade of City Hall—

But why did he face the eagle left?

By a Staff Photographer

New Eagle to Be Placed on City Hall Faces Left

The new eagle carved from wood by William Boellhoff to replace a similar one knocked over by the hurricane of 1938 was the center of a City mystery today when it was discovered that it faced to the left. Regulations require that the United States eagle must face the right.

Union Charges Quincy Sabotage

"Open sabotage of the national defense program" at the Fore River shipbuilding plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Quincy, Mass., was charged today in a letter by the Quincy Local of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, and affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox asking an investigation.

"Between $70,000 and $80,000 is being squandered on annual salaries to 27 skilled mechanics who act as representatives of a company union that has been declared illegal by the National Labor Relations Board," the union charged. "These men are doing no productive work, although they are hired as mechanics, and because the Federal Government has agreed to assume part of the overhead costs of companies fulfilling defense contracts, and the salaries of these men is being charged to that overhead, the union voted unanimously to deem the situation 'sabotage.'"

"We contend," the union letter continued, "that if working conditions in the Fore River plant are such as to require the services of 27 men, five days a week, eight hours a day, to adjust grievances, they become a proper matter for congressional investigation.

"We believe that in these trying times of national emergency every available mechanic should be employed at some constructive task in the national defense program, and that when persons who are paid to perform such tasks fail to perform them they are guilty of selling their country short and should be classed along with saboteurs, 'fifth columnists' and lawbreakers."

Consider Pardon For Boccorossa

The Massachusetts Board of Pardons was today considering recommendations for a full pardon for Giovanni Boccorossa, convicted murderer of his wife and another man, following a public hearing at which former Governor Joseph B. Ely, who as District Attorney of Hampden County prosecuted the case in 1927, went on record in favor of the pardon.

The full pardon is being sought to prevent Boccorossa's deportation to Italy.

Boccorossa was granted his freedom under parole conditions in 1930 by former Governor Frank G. Allen, after serving 13 years of a life sentence. He is working in the foundry of the Draper Corporation. Recently he applied for naturalization papers and was arrested and held for deportation.

Among those favoring a full pardon for him were Eben S. Draper, former State Senator and official of the Draper Corporation; Mrs. William Dwight, editor of the Holyoke Transcript, and Day Baker, Counsel for the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, who appeared as friend and counsel of Boccorossa.

Houghton-Dutton Site May Be Parking Place

The tenants of the office section of Houghton and Dutton Building, once the home of one of Boston's largest and busiest department stores, corner of Tremont and Beacon Streets, have been notified they must vacate by Oct. 1, it was learned today. The cost of heating the building, which has caused an annual deficit in recent years, was given as the reason.

Officials of the Weld Office, 19 Congress Street, trustees of the building, and C. W. Whittier & Brothers of 82 Devonshire, the rental agents, are negotiating with city officials regarding possible razing of the building for street widening, a parking lot, or for some other use, it was learned. Nothing definite has been worked out as yet. Taxes for the last several years are delinquent.

Among the tenants who will have to move are the State Racing Commission, the Boston Licensing Board, and Boston Transit Commission. City officials said they heard rumors recently that plans were afoot for dismantling the building or finding another use for it, and inquired of the trustees whether they would be asked to move. In reply, the trustees set Oct. 1 as the final date, it was explained.

Dismantling of the building would mark the closing chapter of a long and glorious history. Established in 1842, Houghton and Dutton became a symbol of Boston's commercial heyday of the late 19th century. In 1861 it was called, in a newspaper article, one of the two most important business houses in Boston.

As the years unfolded its prestige grew. It was one of the first Boston stores to institute motorized deliveries. Later it established a radiocasting studio, broadcasting through Station WEEI.

It became a cash-and-carry organization in December, 1934. Its liquidation early in 1936 caused a sensation in the city.

Only last August a queue of 2,500 to 3,000 persons lined up outside the building's doors when it was reported a new department store was to be opened there. The new store was to be opened by Houghton Stores, Inc., but nothing came of the plans.

Civil Service Appointment Of Barton Stirs Criticism

Charges that the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission "illegally certified and appointed" Clifford C. Barton as Supervising Motor Fuel Gas investigator under the State Division of Necessaries of Life were made today by Miss Marian C. Nichols, civil service reform advocate.

Miss Nichols revealed her charges in a letter to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in which she pointed out that although Mr. Barton had "the advantage of six months" experience as provisional appointee in this position, he failed to obtain a passing mark on the eligible list as first established for supervising investigator or investigator."

The civil service reform worker told the Governor that after two appeals Mr. Barton's rating on practical questions was raised from 68 to 73 and his general average to 74.9, thus raising him to eighth on the list of eligibles.

Goes to Head of List

All first eight eligibles were disabled veterans who automatically went to the head of the list upon receiving a passing mark, 70.

Mr. Barton's rating was revised by Ulysses J. Lupien, Director of the Division of Civil Service.

However, Mr. Barton took a further appeal to the Civil Service Commission, which granted him 13.5 points for Work Projects Administration experience and revised his marks on some questions, thus raising him from eighth place to No. 3. Under Civil Service rules any one of the first three eligibles may be appointed to a particular position.

Miss Nichols, in charging illegality, said: "In appeals to the Commission from the decision of the Director determining the results of an examination, the Act provides that 'no decision of the Director shall be reversed unless the Commission finds that it was made through error, fraud, or mistake, or in bad faith, and in each case of a reversal of a decision, the specific reason therefor shall be stated in the records of the proceedings of the Commission.'

No Reasons Recorded

"No reasons for the reversal of the Director's rating for Mr. Barton are recorded in the proceedings of the Commission."

Miss Nichols also charged that the Commission ruled that Mr. Barton's answer to one question was the official correct answer although it was in variance to the definition given in the Department's own police manual.

"Other of the doctored correct answers are equally at variance with dictionary definitions so that the Civil Service Comission has perpetrated a magnificent hoax," Miss Nichols added.

"Obviously Mr. Barton's claims for favor were greater than his ability to conform to examination standards."

Road to Army Commissions Open Only to Trained Men

Civilians hoping to become reserve officers in the United States Army these days are finding vacancies only in the medical and chaplain corps, aside from the two routine channels to reserve commissions: the Citizens Military Training Camps, and the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

Under a suspension policy laid down last December, the Army, according to headquarters here, is making no more appointments of civilians without formal training, inasmuch as all reserve requirements are now being met through the two training channels.

Before the present policy went into effect, the Army had commissioned hundreds of officers in such reserve units as infantry, cavalry, artillery, quartermaster, finance, signal, and judge advocate. The usual basis for such an appointment was at least two years of college-grade work plus practical experience related to the branch of the service such an officer affiliated with: i. e., a lawyer could become a judge-advocate, an accountant could become a finance officer, etc.

Interest Quickens

While the possibility is that the present policy will be revoked, there is no indication of it at present, headquarters officers here explained today. Nevertheless, headquarters has noted an increased interest among applicants, due to the increased attention to national preparedness. All those applying at headquarters here are given questionnaires to fill in, for future reference, although all such applicants are told that there is no immediate opening except in the two classifications noted.

Those who become second lieutenants in the reserves via the R. O. T. C. take four years of drill and theory in a college such as Harvard or Massachusetts Institute of Technology, plus at least one summer encampment of as much as six weeks.

Those who get their reserve commissions via C. M. T. C. attend four summer encampments of at least four weeks each, plus at least a year of correspondence courses.

Reserve commissions are usually desired by individuals who want to keep themselves prepared for "emergency or war" duty, but who in peacetime do not want to give up their civilian pursuits.

For Air Corps Officers

There is another type of reserve commission: those in the Air Corps, for instance, where a college alumnus takes specialized training for 36 weeks and then goes on active duty for a year at least, perhaps for the rest of his life.

Manifestly, this type of officer is one who is willing to take his chances in getting established in civilian life, when his tour of active duty is over.

Recently, commissions in the Quartermaster Corps have been offered to civil engineers, for construction jobs in the immediate future. Persons who accept such reserve commissions must go on active duty immediately, thus constituting a class apart from those who do not want to leave civilian pursuits except in war-time.

Within the past year, however, more and more reserve officers of all branches—infantry, finance, signal, etc.—have been offered the opportunity to go on "extended" active duty, for at least a year. Such a step usually means severing civilian connections, although civil service protection is available to some.

Although details of the draft being drawn up in Washington by Congress were not fully known here, it was pointed out that reserve officers would probably not be called to active service via such a draft; rather, they would be called up to fulfill their pledge when the requisite national emergency or war was declared by the President.

At present, reserve officers, of which there are about 7,000 in New England, have the choice of applying; after an emergency, such officers would be required by law to go on active duty.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Saturday's Children," with Anne Shirley. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. Also "Viva Cisco Kid," with Cesare Romero. 1:45 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Four Sons," with Don Ameche, Alan Curtis, George Ernst and Mary Beth Hughes. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. Also "La Conga Nights." 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Fenway—
"All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis, Charles Boyer and Barbara O'Neil. 1:10, 5:05, 9. Also "Pop Always Pays." 3:40, 7:35.

Keith Memorial—
"When the Daltons Rode," with Randolph Scott and Kay Francis. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:55 7, 10:05. Also "Anne of Windy Poplars," with Anne Shirley. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan, Fay Bainter and Brenda Joyce. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Golden Gloves," with Jean Cagney and Richard Denning. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"The Ghost Breakers." 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Queen of the Mob," with Blanche Yurka and Ralph Bellamy. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"The Captain Is a Lady," with Charles Coburn and Virginia Grey. 9:45 a. m., 12:35 3:30, 6:30, 9:15. Also "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:30, 10:25.

Paramount—
"All This and Heaven Too." with Bette Davis, Charles Boyer and Barbara O'Neil 10:05 p. m., 1:55, 5:40, 9:25. Also "Pop Always Pays." 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:25, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Black Diamonds." 9:50 a. m., 12:10, 2:30, 4:55 7:05, 9:20. Also "Millionaires in Prison." 10:45 a. m., 1:10, 3:30, 5:55, 8:05, 10:20

State
"Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:40, 10:25. Also "The Captain Is a Lady," with Charles Coburn and Virginia Grey. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15.

Scollay—
"The Ghost Breakers." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Queen of the Mob," with Blanche Yurka and Ralph Bellamy. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25. Tomorrow: "My Favorite Wife," starring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. Also "Untamed," with Ray Milland and Patricia Morison.

South Station Theater—
"The Flag Speaks," "Information Please," Colombia and Curacao travel pictures, Popeye, Sam Snead's golf, Charlie Chase comedy. Latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: Travels: Sydney, Australia, and Dude Ranch Resort, "A Door Will Open," "White Magic," "Unusual Occupations," "Life Saving Techenique," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
"The Story of the Stars and Stripes"; Debussy's Children's Corner; Information Please, and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"White Zombie," with Bela Lugosi. 9:20 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10. Also "Murders in the Rue Morgue." 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 9.

Radio—Page 10.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Uptown—
"Safari," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Madeleine Carroll. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20 Also "Irene," starring Anna Neagle. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. Tomorrow: "I Was an Adventuress" with Vera Zorina and Peter Lorre. Also "Four Sons," featuring Don Ameche.

University—
Vivien Leigh in "Waterloo Bridge." 2:55, 6:05, 9:15. Also "The Saint Takes Over," with George Sanders, 1:35, 4:45, 8.

Tonight's Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, 8:30—

CLOSING CONCERT

Prelude to "Carmen"	Bizet
Overture to "Mignon"	Thomas
Irish Tune From County Derry (Arranged by Percy Grainger)	
Third Movement of the "Pathetic" Symphony	Tchaikovsky
Allegro molto vivace	
Spanish Caprice	Rimsky-Korsakoff
Alborada. Variations. Alborada. Gypsy Scene. Fandango.	
Love-Death From "Tristan and Isolde"	Wagner
Prayer of Thanksgiving	Valerius
American Fantasy	V. Herbert

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Spanish Art by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Labor Board Enters Retail Field in Chain Store Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, July 24—The National Labor Relations Board closed what is believed to be its first jurisdictional hearing in a retail store case shortly after noon here today. Final outcome of the case involving an A. F. of L. union, an independent union and the First National Stores Company, awaits the Board's decision as to which Union should be the collective bargaining agent for First National employees in the Providence area.

Byron F. Flemming, divisional manager for the First National Stores, Inc., testified that his organization entered into a collective bargaining contract with Local 328, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, because of "our feeling and the representation of the union that it represented the majority of the retail store employees."

His statement was challenged by Attorney Edward J. Hogan, counsel for a rival union the Industrial Union and Mercantile Beneficial Association, which seeks an election to determine the proper collective bargaining agent for the workers on the ground the A. F of L. group obtained this authority by misrepresentation.

Mr. Hogan charged that "the 1940 contract was signed only because you (the First National organization) were threatened with a strike." This assertion, in the form of a question directed to Mr Flemming on cross-examination. was ordered stricken from the records by NLRB Trial Examiner Albert J. Hobar, but Mr. Hogan reiterated it be declaring he could present proof of "intimidation and coercion."

For First Time

By endeavoring to decide the jurisdictional dispute between the two unions, the NLRB has assumed jurisdiction and entered the retail store field for the first time, it was said. From the outset the A. F. of L. through its counsel, A. Frank Reed, of Boston, sought to prevent the NLRB from taking charge of the controversy. A motion to dismiss the petition as outside the Board's jurisdiction was referred by Trial Examiner Hobar to the full board. Meanwhile, the hearing continues.

The A. F. of L. affiliate defends a union representing the 1,039 managers, clerks, and part-time workers exclusively in the Rhode Island section of the "Providence Division." The "Industrials" organization urges a union comprising 1,059 workers in the entire "Providence Division," which includes parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The A. F. of L. agreement signed by the First National this year replaces an earlier agreement signed in 1930. The Industrials union was formed this spring.

Objections to the introduction of trade marks, certificates filed by the company with the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission and even the First National News were made by the A. F. of L. but were not entertained by the examiner.

Word Picture

A graphic word picture of how car loads of butter and evaporated milk come by boat and rail from the Middle West, canned goods from New England and other sections by truck was presented by Mr. Flemming as Mr. Hobar attempted to show that the company's business was directly tied up in Inter-State Commerce.

Mr. Reel objected several times to the testimony on the grounds that it was "hearsay."

Representatives of the "Industrials," who constituted the majority of those at the hearing said that, "we have no objection to the A. F. of L. but they take in members from other stores and our conditions are so much different that we feel that we should have an organization of our own."

Breaking down the 1,059 persons employed by the First National Stores, Inc., the records show that 739 are employed in this State, 249 in the Massachusetts District and the remainder in the part of Connecticut covered by the district.

Taking a Lesson in the Art of Speech

A Class at University of New Hampshire Summer School

Talking into the microphone is Hester Price of Herkimer, N. Y., as E. A. Cortez, Assistant Professor of English, records her voice. The others, left to right, are: First row—Grace Blanchard, East Haven, Conn.; Jenny Brakel, Laddonia, Mo.; Katherine S. Ogden, Ocean City, N. J.; Pinkus Sugarman, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Irene Hall, Medford, Mass.; second row—Edward Crawford, Concord, N. H.; Gertrude Diggery, Sanford, Maine; Ernestine Moore, Willimantic, Conn., and Kenneth Tuxbury, Etna, N. H. The interest is attested by the marked attention of the class.

Quonset Point Naval Air Base Work Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUONSET POINT, R. I.—Quonset Point takes on the appearance of those western boom towns made famous by novel and the cinema as the Federal Government begins the construction of the $25,000,000 Northeastern Naval Air Base here.

The place is teeming with engineers, laborers looking for jobs, salesmen hoping to "cash in" somehow on the expected flood of U. S. currency, contractors and sub-contractors who seek work from the major contractors and navy officers and office workers.

Everything seems to be in the greatest disorder but the naval experts say that this condition will be eliminated within a few weeks when the first phase of the construction begins. Just what will be the first feature of the naval air base that will be completed was not made known.

It is believed that a spur railroad track connecting the base site with the main line of the New Haven road will head the construction list. Along this track will come huge quantities of supplies, including cement, steel and lumber for the construction of the 11 plane hangars, barracks and other facilities sufficient to care for nearly 3,000 men.

Erection of field offices is already underway and one of these buildings is to be taken over by the neutrality patrol to be stationed at Quonset within a few weeks. In front of the temporary offices yesterday were long lines of job-seekers awaiting interviews. As they waited an army of utility workers were putting up power and telephone lines.

Boston Democrats Are Cool To Ticket, but Support It

Although the Democratic politicians will go down the line for a third term for President Roosevelt just as party standards say all good politicians should, there were today a variety of criticisms of the convention, a few gloomy predictions about the election, and much speculation about the whims of the independent vote, as post-convention political talk buzzed in City Hall corridors.

There were as many opinions about the Roosevelt-Wallace ticket and the impending campaign as there were City Councilors, and an additional varied crop available from other sources. But the consensus seemed to be that the convention did nothing to strengthen the Democratic position in this State, but contrariwise it did place some useful ammunition in the hands of the Republican opponents.

Sees Republican Victory

One relatively disinterested observer, a conservative Democrat prominent at City Hall, declared flatly he believed Wendell Willkie would carry Massachusetts. "The pendulum is swinging, especially in industrial States," he declared. "Some Democrats and most independent voters feel eight years is enough for any President. It is too early to know positively, but political instinct says this is a Republican year in Massachusetts."

"It's a weak ticket!" bluntly asserted a well-known Democratic City Councilor. "Wallace is not popular in New England because he said our industries are poorly managed, and the Republicans will use that against us."

"Wallace was right in what he said," a popular former City Councilor declared. "Anyway, there's no prejudice against him here because most of the local professionals don't even know what he stands for."

"It's Roosevelt versus Willkie, not Wallace versus McNary," another Councilor reminded.

Although nobody felt Mr. Wallace would be much of an asset to the ticket, all of those interviewed at City Hall scoffed at City Councilor Michael J. Ward's announcement he will not run against Representative George Holden Tinkham in the 10th Congressional District because "I can't win with that ticket."

The canny Mr. Ward had dropped out long before he even went to the Chicago convention his confreres report. They attribute the decision not to assault the redoubtable Tinkham stronghold this year to his disappointing showing at the presidential primaries.

Thus Councilor Ward's retirement does not indicate any bolts from the party. Patronage and their own political future are enough to hold the ward wheelhorses in line, although here in Boston they aren't very enthusiastic over the New Deal flavor of the current leadership.

One Councilor, who seemed to resent the dictatorship tactics employed by the New Deal high command at Chicago, held that Mr. Roosevelt should have declined to run before the presidential primaries began. "If there had been any real demand for a draft, he would then have been drafted despite such a statement," this observer calculated, "and it would have been a people's draft."

So there are various opinions. But all these Democrats hope any bad effects which the third-term issue, the nomination of Mr. Wallace, and the quarreling at the convention may have on the independent vote will be only temporary and will be erased by November. At least, they will fall in line and do their best to accomplish this.

Coast Survey Seeks 2 Ship Bids From N.E.

New England shipyards are invited to submit bids for two vessels that are to be built for the United States Coast & Geodetic Survey, according to a statement issued by Lieut. R. R. Moore, officer in charge of the station at Boston. Both vessels are intended for use in Alaskan waters in connection with important survey work near the Aleutian Islands.

One of the craft wanted is a 209.4 feet long, 1,800 ton vessel with a beam of 39 feet and depth of 23 feet. Bids for this craft are to be opened at Washington Sept. 3, said Lieutenant Moore, who added that it will be similar to the new Explorer, built at Seattle for the Survey some time ago at a cost of about $1,250,000. It is to be a single screw, 2,000-shaft horse power steam, geared turbine craft. Delivery will be taken of the completed vessel at any American port.

The other vessel desired by the Survey is a tender, similar to one recently provided at a total cost of about $200,000, bids to be opened at Washington Dec. 5.

The tender is to be of about 150 tons, and measure 88 feet in length, 21 feet beam, and 12 feet depth. It is to be a wooden, diesel-powered, twin-screw vessel, with delivery to be accepted at Seattle, Wash.

New Connecticut Finance Head; Hartford Boys Like Job Course

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 25 — O. Glenn Saxon, State Commissioner of Finance, has gone back to his job as a Yale professor. Mr. Saxon, who had been on leave of absence, has submitted his resignation to Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin and will be in the classroom again in September. Robert H. Weir, Budget Director, will be Acting Commissioner for a while, but not until after election, and the convening of another General Assembly, will a new Commissioner be named. Mr. Saxon, who has been in the $10,000 job for only one year, has been the Governor's chief supporter in a successful budget-balancing campaign.

Enfield's Dilemma

The Town of Enfield has a $350,000 sewage treatment plant, brand new, and standing idle. While townspeople argue over who should pay the operating expenses, sewage is still going into the Connecticut River.

The WPA built the plant, finishing the job a year ago. The Town had been sponsor of the project. Within the Town, however, lies the Thompsonville Fire and Sewer District, and the residents of Thompsonville would be the principal beneficiaries of the new system. Enfield has refused to appropriate money to run the plant, even for a trial period, on the ground that the Thompsonville district should pay the bill. The district officials say they have no legal right to do so, since the sewer system extends outside the district.

The State Water Commission heard the whole story this week, and then did nothing as it has no power to adjudicate the quarrel.

Lily Pons' Citizenship

Miss Lily Pons, born in France, filed her final papers for United States citizenship in Hartford. The Metropolitan soprano now lives in Norwalk.

Training Course Popular

Hartford Public High School opened a summer course in job training, intended to fit young men for jobs as semi-skilled machine operators in local factories. Boys are getting to classes half an hour ahead of schedule, so keen is their interest in the five weeks' course.

Seaplane Not Motorboat

An airplane is an airplane, whether it is flying through the air or resting on the surface of the water, ruled the State Attorney General's office. Aeronautics Commissioner Charles L. Morris had inquired whether a seaplane came under the laws governing motor boats while it was on the surface.

'Theorists' Get Parkman Attack

Henry W. Parkman, Jr., Republican candidate for the United States Senate, yesterday assailed the "theorists" in Washington for the "bottlenecks" in production that are blocking the roads to national defense.

Responsibility for the delay in the defense program was placed on the shoulders of the present Administration by Mr. Parkman in his address at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts rally at Blyman Farm, the summer estate of Mrs. William H. Coolidge, at Manchester, Mass.

"Nowadays," Mr. Parkman said, "you cannot read the newspapers or listen to the radio without running into references of bottlenecks in production—lack of plants and tools and the skilled workmen to operate them, lack of equipment of all sorts for the army which we must recruit and arm, lack of shipways to lay the keels of the new navy we must build.

"I tell you that the greatest production bottleneck of all is that group of theorists which we have in Washington today."

Farm Women Told to Learn Homemaking Before Marriage

Special t The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., July 25—"Homemaking is the greatest vocation in the world, yet millions of women postpone training for this vocation until after their marriage vows have been taken," Miss Agnes Craig told an audience of farm women attending the 22nd annual Farm and Home Week at Massachusetts State College.

"As far as the material side of life is concerned," she said, "the home should lack nothing. It has the latest scientific and mechanical help, yet a recent survey shows that more than half the homes of the Nation do not reach the minimum standards of health."

More than 1,000 persons are attending the sessions. Today's agenda included special meetings for goat breeders, forestry conservation men, recreation leaders, home gardeners, homemakers, poultrymen, and rural church leaders.

Advocating the goat as the most inexpensive and satisfactory source of milk for the suburban family, Willis H. Hoyt of the Norfolk County Agricultural School, Walpole, declared, "A good goat will produce from three to five quarts of milk daily at her peak production, and the animal will require but one-seventh the feed of a good cow."

An inexhaustible supply of patience and tolerance and a genuine liking for the animals is necessary to be successful with goats, Hoyt pointed out. Goats, he said, are interesting, reasonably intelligent, friendly, and easy to keep respectably clean. As to their diet, Hoyt said that although they will turn up their noses at tin cans and the Monday wash they relish almost anything that is fit to eat. The milk, when drawn and handled properly, is of good flavor and exceedingly nutritious.

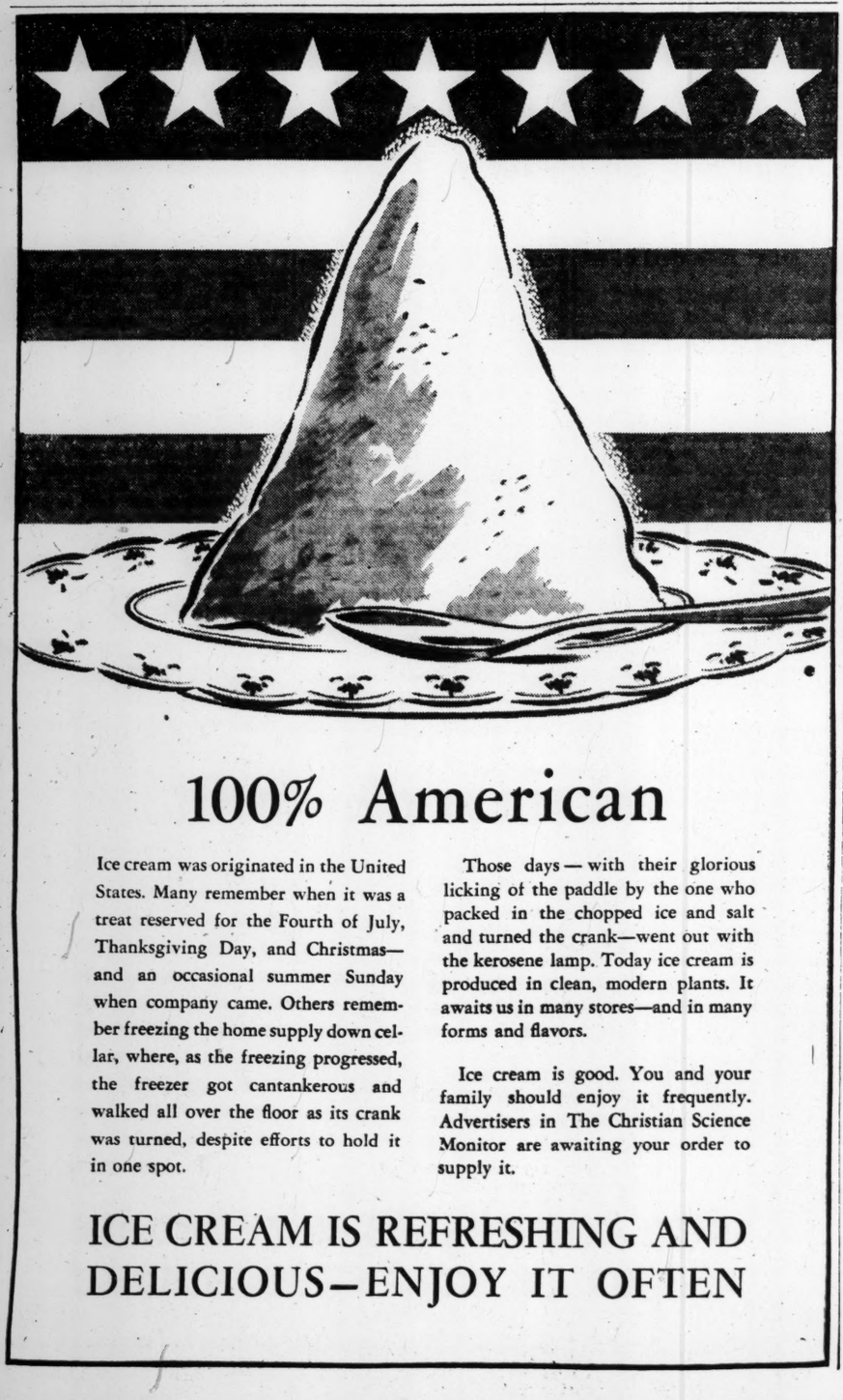
Piscatorial Surprise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—Outstanding among the many summer attractions for visitors is the unique and ancient weir-fishing industry. Folk who flock to the wharves to witness these modern sea harvesters land their catches can always expect something of interest, such as a boatload of tuna, a goosefish, a porpoise, or a strange type of fish that may have strayed from waters in the far south Atlantic.

Today Provincetown claims to have the greatest weir-fishing industry in American waters, and almost within hailing distance of her kitchen doors. There are 60 of the great pole-nets; from spring to late fall they yield many millions of pounds of whiting, mackerel, herring, butterfish, tuna, Spanish mackerel, squid, sea bass, sand eels, cod, and pollock. Most of these fish are fed into Provincetown's big fish-freezing plants. A bulk of this frozen fish is marketed in the Midwest. All this constitutes a $1,000,000 business.

The tuna haul from the Provincetown weirs runs into the thousands in a season. Countless fish weighing 500 to 700 pounds apiece are taken; now and then there is a 1,000-pounder. Sometimes the nets are found crammed with the smaller-sized fish, as happened to Captain Souza in the summer of 1938, when he brought in 365 tuna, averaging 75 pounds each, from a single drawing of a weir.



100% American

Ice cream was originated in the United States. Many remember when it was a treat reserved for the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas—and an occasional summer Sunday when company came. Others remember freezing the home supply down cellar, where, as the freezing progressed, the freezer got cantankerous and walked all over the floor as its crank was turned, despite efforts to hold it in one spot.

Those days—with their glorious licking of the paddle by the one who packed in the chopped ice and salt and turned the crank—went out with the kerosene lamp. Today ice cream is produced in clean, modern plants. It awaits us in many stores—and in many forms and flavors.

Ice cream is good. You and your family should enjoy it frequently. Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are awaiting your order to supply it.

ICE CREAM IS REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS—ENJOY IT OFTEN

Lee Is Honored By Music Program

At Charles Logue Playground, Walk Hill Street, Dorchester, one of the largest celebrations of the summer was held this afternoon to honor the late Joseph Lee, Sr., "father of the playground movement in America." In this program, the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation sponsored an informal outdoor concert-lecture for music lovers of that section of the city. Children were in the care of Miss Lillian Leitch, Instructor, and Miss Mary Hayes, Supervisor, at the playground.

Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," "Clouds" and "Festivals" were played for guests of the program. Warren S. Freeman, Director of Music in the Belmont Public Schools, played excerpts from Haydn's No. 99 in E Flat Major and the children hummed different movements.

Haydn's No. 99 the eighth in a series of twelve symphonies, will be released tomorrow for the first time through the Committee's distribution headquarters at 31 Tremont Street, 889 Boylston Street, and 150 Federal Street for $1.69 for a complete symphony set.

Christian Science Church of the Air

Mrs. Elsie Garton of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, will conduct the next Christian Science program in the Columbia Church of the Air on Sunday, July 28, 1940 at 12 noon, Eastern Standard Time, from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mrs. Garton will speak on "The Gift of Understanding."

John Vandersloot, the soloist for this program, will sing from the Christian Science Hymnal, No. 161, a hymn setting of "Satisfied," a poem written by Mary Baker Eddy, and No. 423, "Give me, O Lord, an understanding heart."

This program will originate from Station WCAU, the Philadelphia outlet of the Columbia network. Listeners in New England may hear this program through WDRC, Hartford; WPRO, Providence; WORC, Worcester; WGAN, Portland; WABI, Bangor, and WCAX, Burlington.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees - Chicago Cubs baseball game	Western Serenade
3:15 Harvard N. E. Conf.	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Chicago Cubs baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy		"Console Caners"
4:00 Adv in Science	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Bees - Chicago Cubs baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Natl. Guard talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Bees - Chicago Cubs baseball game	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Musicale	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour"	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	**Pan Amer. Conference**	Cab Calloway's Orch.	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop": interviews	Bob Crosby's Orchestra; vocalists	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; violin; organ	W. Williams, comment. Van Alexander's Orch.	Paul Stuart's Orchestra. "Music of the Masters"
7:45				
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket": questions; answers	"Canadian Holiday": dramatized travelogue	"Good News of 1940": Dick Powell; music	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	"Fireside Time"
8:15 "Strange as It Seems": news	"Pot o' Gold": Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Aldrich Family," starring Ezra Stone	**WOR Symphony Orch.** Sports Writers' Quiz	Western Troubadours Sport program
8:45			Sports Writers' Quiz	American Legion speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	"Midweek Function": recording	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Raymond Massey; Shirley Ross; Allen Jenkins; orchestra**	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	"Fun With the Reviewers", vocalists; orch.		Arthur Mann, comment	
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour			Morton Gould's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45			Morton Gould's Orch.	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	**Pan American Conf.**	**Rudy Vallee; Maxie Rosenbloom; orchestra**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 **Inter-Amer. Conf.**	"Aloha Land": music	**Grant Park Concert**	News Service	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:30 **News of the War**	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	**Grant Park Concert**	"In Chicago Tonight": variety program	The Majestics; orchestra
10:45 Music: weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.			Ben Pullo's Orchestra
11:00 News; sports	News; weather	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Sport program
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Terry Shand's Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30 Midnight Swing Club	"Music You Want"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Duke Dalev's Fourteen Gentlemen of Rhythm	"Day's End"
11:45	"Music You Want"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra		News Service

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Variety program.	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue"	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam".	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Shopping talk	"Breakfast in Bedlam".	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	Headline News; "Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Portia Blake": sketch. "Kate Hopkins": drama	Jacobson's Rhythm	Jacobson's Rhythm "Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Hits and Encores"				
9:00 "Your Treat"	News; Women's progr'm	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Press news	"Breakfast Club"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair.	"Family Circle"; vocalist	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	and organ	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Melody Time"; orch.	"The Man I Married"	'New England Cupboard'	"Organesque"
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Midstream": drama	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin" sketch.	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	News Service	Request program
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life": sketch.	"Singing Strings"	Request program
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interviews.	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"	"The Johnson Family"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian Melodies	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Mastersingers	"Musical Roundup"	John Agnew organist	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Homes on the Land"	Organ Tones
1:45 "Road of Life"	News Summmary; vocalist	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Gypsy Orchestra
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Betty Crocker"	News Service	"Front Page Drama"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Sing Song Time"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	**NBC Concert Or.: Conrad Thibault, baritone**	"Valiant Lady": drama.	"25 Years Ago Today"	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"		"Light of the World"	Interviews	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Bees-Pittsburgh Pirates baseball game	"Dreamer of Songs"
3:15 Merry Minstrel Men	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch.		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Bees-Pittsburgh Pirates baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.		"Console Capers"
4:00 Harvard New England Conference	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Bees-Pittsburgh Pirates baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bees-Pittsburgh Pirates baseball game	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Concert Orchestra	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports ;"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Will Bradley's Orchestra	**Pan Amer. Conference**	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 Al Pearce and His Gang	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Paul Stuart's Venetians.
7:45	"Monologues"	Walter Kidder, songs		R. Cowdry, baritone
8:00 Man About Hollywood: guests; or.	Robison's Buckaroos	**Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus**	"Wings for America"; dramatization	Jim's Texas Ramblers.
8:15 "Choose Up Sides":	"WBZ Day" talk		**Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"**	National Guard speaker.
8:30 sports; quiz; News	"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch			Sport program
8:45				Tenor and piano
9:00 Johnny Green's Orchestra; News	"Show Boat"; variety program	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn, Abe Lyman's Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch. Herb Woods' Orchestra.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 "Grand Central	Harry Kogen's Orch.	"What's My Name" quiz	'Command Performance'; dramatization	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 Station"; drama	Harry Kogen's Orch.	program		
10:00 **Norman H. Davis**	John Barry, news	**Don Ameche Variety Program**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 Network program	"Tropical Moods"	"Quiz Kids": questions; interview	News Service	The Rhythm Five
10:30 **News of the War**	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.		**Grant Park Concert**	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
10:45 Music; Weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.		**Grant Park Concert**	WOHL's Sophisticates
11:00 News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Van Alexander's Orch.	Sport program
11:15 News; Music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Van Alexander's Orch.	Esteban Grajeda's Or.
11:30 "Midnight Swing Club"	"The Music You Want"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	"The Music You Want"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	News Service

New Cargo Ship Ready on Aug. 3

Sixth of a fleet of 14 new vessels built or to be built for the American Export Lines—the freighter Exhibitor—is to be launched from the builders' yard at Quincy, Aug. 3, it was announced today by officials of the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River plant. The vessel cost close to $2,000,000, and measures 473 feet long, with gross tonnage of 6,737 tons. She is designed to make a speed of 16½ knots when loaded and is to be put into service on the India-North Atlantic ports route.

Jewish Evacuees Arrive in Boston

After waiting for months in England for their "turn" under the immigration quota to enter the United States, 25 German and Austrian Jews reached Boston late Tuesday aboard the British armed steamer Baltrover, in from Liverpool with a total of 27 passengers. George Kren, 14, and his sister Hanni, 11, were traveling alone, to rejoin their parents in Brooklyn, N. Y.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

For Friday, July 26

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
4:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"Just Music."
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Operetta Melodies from Stuttgart. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Budapest Concert Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.88m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." A London Commentary on the News, by J. B. Priestley. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Folk Songs of Formosa. JLS2, 17.84meg., 16.8m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Celebrated romances in grand opera; light music. 2RO3, 31.15m, 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Gay Songs. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—"Selfmade Men Who Made Germany"—Otto Lilienthal. DJL, 15.11meg, 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Lynn, Somerville Criticized By Fire Prevention Group

"Fire . . . fire!"

This alarm sounding against a backwall of tinder-box, wood-framed, tenement blocks throughout New England today brought a word of caution from the National Fire Protection Association along with the advice that communities "do not have to put up with the threat of conflagrations if they will only take the necessary steps to wipe out fire hazards."

The advice is said to be woefully needed in the Massachusetts cities of Lynn and Somerville where the cry of "fire" echoes against "unsafe business houses" and wood-shingled tenements like a "call to action" against conditions that mark these communities as "two of the worst firetraps in the United States."

On the other hand, the Protection Association headed by Percy Bugbee applauded the cities of Providence, R. I., and Hartford, Conn., where the public morale is steeled against possible conflagrations by the knowledge that these communities possess tested fire fighters, civic-supported fire prevention bureaus and city planners who "know what they are doing."

Some Progress Made

Thus, New England, according to Mr. Bugbee, has both the best and the worst sides of the fire-prevention picture "hanging right in its own living room."

From its Boston headquarters on Batterymarch, the Association sends millions of pieces of literature every year through the mails warning against fire hazards and pleading with communities to "do something" about their wooden tenement districts, poorly equipped fire departments, inadequate water supplies and unsound building construction . . . holdovers of an era when firemen rode behind trios of galloping Dobbins, pounding over cobblestoned streets.

Out of fairness to the city of Lynn, Mr. Bugbee declared that since the recent change in fire administration in that North Shore community, some steps were being taken towards fire hazard elimination. The fire department is being strengthened, for one thing, he said.

But the city is still considered by the Association as a potential bonfire of tinder-box, multi-family tenements, standing row upon row, and virtually inviting demolition such as that which faced Chelsea to the south in 1907 and Salem to the north of the city in 1914. Here the Association felt it was worth while repeating that overworked proverb:

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Lynn's fire problems, according to the authorities, are peculiar to those of a once thriving industrial community now standing on the threshold of a possible business renaissance, in other words, between a decline in its shoe industry and a possible revival of business prosperity either through its shoe factories or along other industrial lines. Meanwhile, homes do not find ready tenants or else they are occupied momentarily by families with low incomes. Lack of repairs and enforced idleness have turned many of Lynn's tenement districts into so much fodder ready to fan any small blaze into a conflagration, it is said.

Factors considered by the Protection Association as vital to fire prevention are efficient fire apparatus, skilled fire department personnel, sound training for fire fighters, effective inspections of properties, adequate fire alarm systems, salvage work, accurate check on fire locations and complete investigations of causes.

On another side of the fire-fighting picture is the need for adequate water supply, up-to-date building codes controlling special fire hazards. Lynn is said to have plenty of water, but not an up-to-date building code.

Then there is the structural make-up of a city, requiring an accurate check of the numbers of old buildings in need of demolition, protection by sprinkler systems and particularly a need for civic-supported efforts in behalf of fire prevention. In the latter effort, Providence and Hartford are considered outstanding by the Association.

"In the city of Lynn," the Fire Protection Association notes, "a good many of the factors mentioned have been unfavorable, although a conscientious attempt is being made to improve conditions in that city. Inspections, for one thing, are being carried out more intelligently and the fire department itself is being strengthened."

Among the improvements needed in Lynn, according to the Association, is a new building code, a drill tower for the fire department, improvements in the fire alarm system and rehabilitation of the tenement district neighborhoods in the interests of fire prevention.

For the five-year period ending in 1935, Lynn's per capita fire loss was cited by the Association as "greater than that of any other city of its size in New England."

"Lynn's number of fires per 1,000 population was twice as great as the average of other cities in the United States."

What the 1935 report of the Association revealed in Lynn holds true today, according to Mr. Bugbee, in such respects as poor building construction. "In many of its districts," the director stated, "buildings are closely built and a large proportion are of ordinary frame structure. The business district is made up mostly of brick-walled, wood-joist construction, inferior from the fire standpoint, with large fire areas and unprotected openings."

Appraisals Not Easy

From the Association's files, it is seen that the fire prevention appraisal of any city is not an easy matter. In such cities as Providence and Hartford, cited for their good work in fire prevention, most of the factors mentioned in fire prevention are being carried on valiantly. Fire departments are particularly strong and conflagration conditions are reasonably well eliminated, said Mr. Bugbee.

"But what can a city do to modernize and safeguard its tenement districts against fire at a time when tax rates are high and government revenues none too good? Is this not like asking the owner of a non-profit-bearing business to spend money he does not have to make his shop modern?"

The Protective Association is not asking firetrap cities to modernize their tenement districts. Rather does it seek the co-operation of tenement owners in "tearing down as many of the old buildings as possible," on the assumption that they are valueless as investments. Provisions would thus be made for huge, open spaces in the present crowded districts.

Fire breaks, thus created are said to be a long step towards insuring the safety of the thousands of families jammed into these districts. And city planners say that open spaces chiseled into crowded tenement districts pave the way for the eventual rehabilitation of whole neighborhoods.

W. C. H.

Bay State Mayors Go Sight Seeing

By a Staff Photographer

'Their Honors' Take a Day Off

Here a group of 20-odd visiting Mayors and their guests, together with local officials, prepare to board one of American Airlines' big flag ships for a 20-minute sight-seeing tour over Boston and the North Shore. Two planes with a total of about 40 passengers went aloft for the journey. Following this the party joined another 35 Mayors and guests for the Massachusetts Mayors' Club annual all-day deep-sea fishing cruise in Boston harbor.

Huge Trucking Combine Plan For Economies

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission heard testimony today that a proposal to form a vast trucking combine on the Atlantic seaboard would result in improved methods of operation and many economies.

The Transport Company of New York, a recently organized holding company, proposes to acquire control of 48 companies, including trucking concerns and non-operating affiliates for approximately $23,000,000.

Meyer J. Butensky, Vice-President of the Branch Motor Express Company of New York City, one of the companies involved, testified that the proposal would enable companies such as his to obtain adequate capital.

He also said that the holding company would establish a research department, which he said the individual companies cannot afford, and predicted this would lead to improved operating methods.

The hearing was devoted mainly to statements of the affairs of each company involved, including routes, types of business conducted, and equipment owned.

Among the larger companies involved are the following:

Horton Motor Lines, Charlotte, N. C.; Consolidated Motor Lines, Hartford, Conn.; Davidson Transfer & Storage Company, Baltimore; McCarthy Freight System, Taunton, Mass.; M. & M. Transportation Company, Somerville, Mass.; M. Moran Transportation Lines, Buffalo, N. Y.; Barnwell Brothers, Burlington, N. C.; Munday Motor Lines, Roanoke, Va.; Arrow Carrier Corporation, Paterson, N. J., and Brooks Transportation Company, Richmond, Va.

Jewelry Use of Foreign Stones Offset by Accent on Metals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—There will be just as attractive jewelry as ever this fall and Christmas, although the supply of cheap synthetic stones from Czechoslovakia and Austria has been shut off indefinitely as the result of the war.

The only difference between this year and a year ago is that the retail stores which cater to milady's vanity will have new lines in rings, pins, brooches and the like, and these are expected to sell as well as those trinkets and bracelets which sparkled with many stones.

The vogue for 1940-1941 will be yellow-gold in designs planned to attract the eye easily and quickly.

One can take the word of William H. Blake, Assistant Secretary of the New England Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association, that the industry is prepared for the emergency.

For some time, he said, the trade has been pushing the metal lines, and they are being well received. The creations are all shapes and sizes, he said, and everything that was done with stones to make the article attractive is being outdone with the metals.

Enamels are also to be put on the market, and plastics will also be part of the trade, but they will not be used as extensively as the metal lines.

Boston Is Host To Mayors' Club

A group of 75 Massachusetts mayors, officials, and their guests boarded the Boston Pilot Ship "Northern Light" today for the annual deep sea fishing trip sponsored by the Massachusetts Mayors' Club in outer Boston Harbor.

The Mayors' holiday in Boston began with a 20-minute airplane sight-seeing cruise over South Boston, Lynn, Swampscott, Marblehead and Salem in two American Airlines flagships. About 40 of the group appeared at the East Boston airport for this jaunt, after which the party went to National Dock, East Boston, to board the boat.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, President of the Club and host, was scheduled to fly to Boston this morning from Portland, Maine. But planes at Portland were grounded because of fog, so the Mayor came by train. Arriving after the "Northern Light" had departed, he was taken out to join the group aboard a police boat by Michael H. Crowley of the Harbor Police.

Final Arguments In Railroad Suit

Judge Francis J. Good of Suffolk Superior Court today heard final arguments by counsel in the suit brought by the trustees of the Boston & Providence Railroad against the trustees of the sinking fund of the road.

Attorney John A. Canavan, representing the trustees, argued that the evidence had shown negligence on the part of the trustees of the fund. Principal defendant, Charles Francis Adams, former United States Secretary of the Navy and a former trustee of the fund, testified, Mr. Canavan pointed out, that the fund, founded to retire the road's bonds, had been used to purchase stock in the road. John M. Hall, counsel for Mr. Adams, denied implications of mismanagement.

The case has been on trial for nearly two weeks, ending with the final arguments today.

Vermont Legion Considers Defense

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., July 25 (AP)—Resolutions favoring compulsory military training, national defense, and action against "fifth columnists" were under consideration today at the opening session of the Vermont American Legion Convention.

Garden Showings, Play, Concert Aid War Relief Funds

Two garden parties, play, a concert, and an exhibit of ship models are part of this week end's plans to raise funds for various war relief organizations, it was learned today.

The North Shore Players, presenting "The Greeks Had a Word for It" in Marblehead tonight, will turn the proceeds over to the American Friends of France. The ship model exhibit—65 models of ships built in Essex yards over a 100-year period—will extend through the week end for the benefit of the Essex Chapter of the American Red Cross. Other events are scheduled for tomorrow.

The latter include the opening of the garden of Mrs. William C. Cox in Cohasset.

Judge Buttrick Takes Laundry Case for Decision

Suits brought by four laundries against the Elk Laundry, its President, Walter H. Timilty, and Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, Walter's brother, were taken under advisement by Judge Allan G. Buttrick in Suffolk Superior Court today, following final arguments by counsel.

Judge Buttrick, who sat without a jury, heard the arguments of George Farnham, counsel for plaintiff, and Francis T. Leahy, counsel for the defense.

The case involves charges by the four laundries that the Elk concern got their business away from them by using police officers and officials to solicit business. Mr. Farnham said that the defendants had used intimidation to obtain their business from "concerns such as restaurants, taverns, and amusement enterprises, which were dependent for their existence on police good will."

In defense, Mr. Leahy said there was no evidence to indicate any intimidation, or to show that police officers had solicited such business.

Tarkington Confident War Can Result in Nothing Good

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine, July 25 (AP)—The European conflict has underscored Booth Tarkington's deep-seated hatred of war and he was confident today that no good, either from a literary or artistic standpoint, can come from the struggle.

The Indiana author and art connoisseur rarely is ruffled these days as he discusses world events but the humorous twinkle fades from his eyes when he talks of the war.

"The older I get, the less I blame anybody for anything," he said. "I begin to regard people as I do the elements, which cannot be controlled, like the wind and the rain. But my heart is wrung for France and my sympathies are with England. Most Americans, I believe, feel that way, no matter how impartially they may look at Germany's pre-war plight."

The Hoosier is a picture of affable, gentlemanly calm. Sitting in a heavily-carved chair of his "Seawood Cottage" Jacobean room, a room whose interior once enriched an early seventeenth-century hunting lodge in Epping Forest, England, he talked slowly.

"Certainly, the effect of war on art and literature has not been beneficial at any time. The number of fine and inspired artists who are destroyed and those who through disillusion and discouragement abandon writing or painting more than offsets the birth of a new group of artists, products of the war, who use it as a theme. They succeed, it is true, in picturing war's horror and futility but this contribution alone is not a significant one in literature in general."

Mr. Tarkington, who worked for the cause of American propaganda during the World War, says the present war so far has only succeeded in "stultifying the creative impulse and in turning the creative instinct into propaganda channels."

"Tark" recently opened his beached packet schooner and workshop to the public. The proceeds go to the Red Cross.

His first novel since "The Lorenzo Bunch" of 1936 is soon to roll from the presses. It will make its début in August as a serial in a nationally known magazine, under the title "The Man of the Family." Its book name hasn't yet been determined.

In this tranquil fishing village, to which he has been coming summers since 1912, Mr. Tarkington follows a long-established routine. Every afternoon he rides down to his workshop to relax among the marine bric-a-brac which clutter it. Once in a while, Kenneth Roberts, the author, drops in for a chat.

Sabotage Hinted In Roxbury Theft

What may prove to be Boston's first sabotage case in the present national preparedness drive is being investigated today by police, following a burglary last night reported by the Universal Chemist Corporation in Roxbury, which is at work on oils for the Army's mechanized units.

The plant at 263 Northampton Street had been at work on various oils to develop lubricants for aircraft and other machines, and had formulated a grade superior to anything yet in use, reports the investigating squad from the Roxbury Crossing Station, No. 10.

Officials of the Corporation, which is a firm of research engineers and member of the American Chemists Association, told police that no samples of the new oil had been found missing, although a quantity of ingredients was missing.

After preliminary investigation early today, police believed that the thief or thieves "knew what they were doing,"—that they must have had an expert knowledge of chemistry, as indicated by the ransacking but thorough search. Police report that entry was gained through a hole cut into the basement door.

"THE MOUNTAINEER"
Streamlined Service to the WHITE MOUNTAINS
Leaves Boston Week Days except Monday 12:25 P. M. Daylight Time—Sundays 9 A. M.
BOSTON and MAINE R. R.

Summer Plays in Prospect

Plays scheduled for next week in the summer playhouses include the following:

Maine

Boothbay—Boothbay Playhouse, July 31-Aug. 3, "It's a Wise Child."

Harrison — Deertrees Theater, Arthur Treacher in "The Hottentot."

Kennebunkport — Kennebunkport Playhouse, "Magnolia" in Tarkington Festival.

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse, Frances Starr in "No Time for Comedy."

Portland — Civic Theater, "The Pursuit of Happiness."

Skowhegan—Lakewood Theater, Vincent Price in "Elizabeth the Queen."

New Hampshire

Keene—Keene Summer Theater, "The Late Christopher Bean."

New London—Barn Playhouse, July 31-Aug. 3, "Margin for Error."

Peterborough — Stearns Farm, July 31-Aug. 3, "Our Town."

Tamworth—Barnstormers, "Outward Bound," in a circuit of New Hampshire towns.

Whitefield — Chase Barn, "Our Town."

Vermont

Brattleboro—Playhouse, July 30-Aug. 3, "Fly Away Home."

Weston — Weston Playhouse, Aug. 2-4, "Personal Appearance."

Massachusetts

Chatham — Monomoy Theater, July 31-Aug. 3, "Here Today."

Cohasset — Town Tall, Edward Everett Horton in "Springtime for Henry."

Dennis — Cape Playhouse, Constance Collier and Frances Farmer in "Our Betters."

Fitchburg — Lake Whalom Theater, Sinclair Lewis in "Shadow and Substance."

Gloucester — Bass Rocks Theater, Thornton Wilder in "Our Town."

Gloucester — Gloucester Theater, Aug. 2, 3, "When Ladies Meet."

Marblehead—North Shore Players, Jane Cowl in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion."

Martha's Vineyard—Effie Shannon in "Morning's at Seven."

Nantucket — Nantucket Yacht Club, July 28-30, "What a Life."

Osterville — Theater of the Fifteen, July 30-Aug. 3, "Kiss the Boys Goodbye."

Provincetown—Artists Theater, Shaw's "Heartbreak House."

Stockbridge — Berkshire Playhouse, Tullulah Bankhead in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

Westboro—Red Barn Theater, "The Nervous Wreck."

Westboro — Town Hall Playhouse, "White Cargo."

Rhode Island

Ashton—Lippitt Theater, July 30-Aug. 4, "Family Portrait."

Matunuck—Theater-by-the-Sea, Mady Christians in "Twentieth Century."

Newport—Casino Civic Theater, July 30-Aug. 3, "Blind Alley."

Connecticut

Branford — Montowese Playhouse, July 30-Aug. 3, "Strictly Dishonorable."

Clinton — Clinton Playhouse, Grace George in "Kind Lady."

Guilford — Chapel Playhouse, Ann Corio and Frankie Thomas in "The Barker."

Litchfield — Litchfield Hills Theater, July 30-Aug. 4, "Firebrand."

Milford—Plymouth Playhouse, "Our Town."

Salisbury — Salisbury Summer Theater, July 31-Aug. 3, "The Shining Hour."

Suffield — Band Box Theater, July 30-Aug. 3, "Having Wonderful Time."

Westport—Country Playhouse, Ethel Barrymore in "The School for Scandal."

Amusements

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Air-Conditioned
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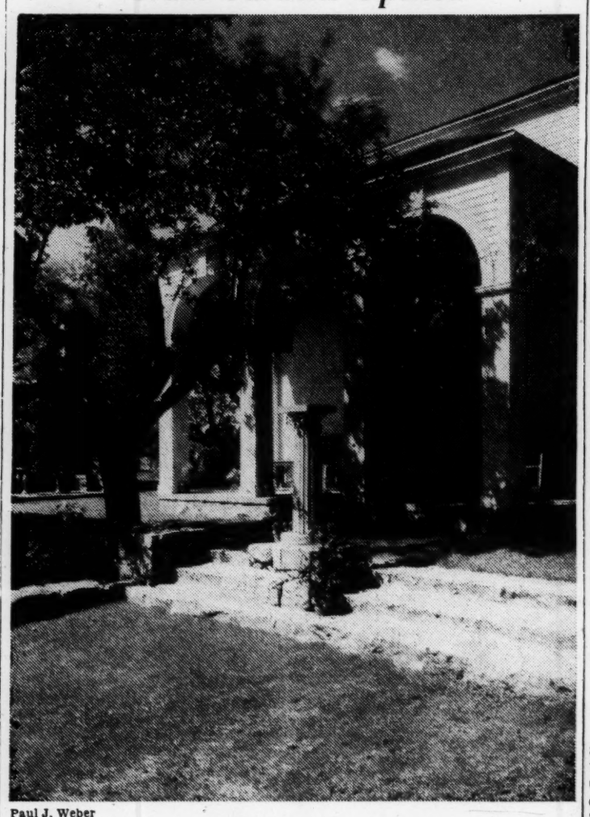

Paul J. Weber

Beauty at 'Whitehall,' Sudbury, Mass.

View from the lawn and garden of the Ralph Adams Cram estate in Sudbury, Mass., now open to visitors for the summer season. The Boston architect, sometimes called by his neighbors the "Sage of Sudbury," the designer of many Gothic structures, including New York's Cathedral of St. John the Divine, is known as a medievalist in his profession, but he lives in a house typically Colonial in style and built in 1810. Wings and porch were added by Mr. Cram. From his attractive veranda Mr. Cram has a view of rolling countryside.

Business Census Nearly Complete

Patrick J. Murray, Area Manager in the Counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex and Middlesex for the U. S. Bureau of the Census, announced today that the biennial Federal census of business and manufacturing would be completed in his counties Aug. 1. This check-up has been in progress since Jan. 1.

The content of the census, not available to the public as reports on individual concerns, is believed to be of value to the National Defense Commission as a survey of operating plants and the location of raw materials.

The census reports commodities manufactured, their value, personnel and labor costs, raw materials on hand last Dec. 31, location of factories and the amount of energy purchased.

Bay State Plants 2,250,000 Trees

Raymond J. Kenney, Massachusetts Commissioner of Conservation, announced today that 2,250,000 young trees had been planted during the past spring in the Bay State's hurricane-swept forest areas.

He asserted there would be still greater planting activity during the next two years when land still strewn with the debris of the "big wind" of 1938 had been cleared.

Most of the trees were "born" in the State nurseries in Amherst, Clinton, and Bridgewater. Private land owners purchased 650,000 trees, Mr. Kenney stated.

DISTRIBUTION BEGINS TOMORROW
FRANZ JOSEF
HAYDN'S
Symphony No. 99 in E Flat Major
3 DOUBLE-FACED 12-IN. RECORDS—6 RECORDINGS

DISTRIBUTION HEADQUARTERS:
889 BOYLSTON STREET • 31 TREMONT STREET • 150 FEDERAL STREET

Tomorrow, Friday, July 26th, you can get Franz Josef Haydn's masterly Symphony No. 99 in E Flat Major, the eighth of twelve symphonic recordings available under this Boston Music Appreciation Offer. Haydn's Symphony No. 99 thrilled its listeners a century ago, and thrills them even more today. Bold and animated, tranquil and winsome, this exquisite musical work invariably charms every audience.

You get this symphony complete for $1.69—in 3 double-faced 12-inch records. You would pay six dollars for this same symphony, recorded by the same orchestra under the direction of the same conductor, with the names of the orchestra and conductor on the records. Distribution begins tomorrow, continues Saturday and all of next week, and as long as the supply lasts.

RECORD PLAYER
For Those Who Need One

This record-player, attached to your radio, enables you to play all sizes of records through the loudspeaker of your radio. The attachment is completely electric, needs no winding and operates on AC current.

HOW TO GET YOUR RECORDS

1. Come for, or send for, your symphonies at MUSIC APPRECIATION CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS, 31 Tremont Street, 889 Boylston Street, (corner Gloucester Street), or 150 Federal Street. The offices will be open each day from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Requests by mail will be filled in order received.
2. Each week one of the twelve symphonic masterpieces will be released. Symphonic masterpieces by Schubert, Beethoven, Tschaikowsky, Mozart, Debussy, Wagner and Bach have already been released and are available together with Haydn's Symphony No. 99 in E Flat Major which is now being distributed. Weekly releases will be made until all of the educational masterpieces provided in the campaign have been made available to the public.
3. You receive each symphony, which consists of either three or four double-faced twelve-inch records for a total payment of $1.69. THIS IS NOT FOR EACH RECORD, but for the COMPLETE symphony, all three or four records, six or eight recordings which comprise each symphony. You receive those of the 12 symphonies you may desire with the understanding that you are obtaining the records for personal use and that you are not securing them for the purpose of re-sale at a higher price. You will be asked to sign a statement to this effect when you receive each symphony. The two symphonies, which consist of five records, require a payment of $2.18 for the entire symphony of all five records, ten recordings. The Cesar Franck D Minor Symphony, on account of its length, is divided into two units, each unit consisting of three double-faced twelve-inch records, and the cost of each unit is the same as for any other three-record group. A quantity of de luxe records, known as Philharmonic Transcriptions, and inclosed in record albums, designed individually for each particular symphony, is available at a slightly higher price.
4. An electric Record-Player attachment is available for those who require a means of playing records at a cost of $4.75. It can be attached to the average radio and plays records through the loudspeaker of the radio. It operates only on AC current.

For those who want a more elaborate Record-Player, a Symphonic De Luxe Model, inclosed in a walnut case, is available at a higher price.

If you wish delivery of your symphonies by mail, add 25 cents for shipping charges for each symphony. Add 50 cents for shipping charges if you wish a Record-Player shipped to you.
5. Every effort will be made to supply as many symphonies as are required. Mail orders will be filled in order of receipt.

NOW AVAILABLE
At Distribution Headquarters

SCHUBERT'S
Symphony No. 8 in B Minor

BEETHOVEN'S
Symphony No. 5 in C Minor

TSCHAIKOWSKY'S
Nutcracker Suite

MOZART'S
Symphony No. 40 in G Minor

DEBUSSY'S
"Afternoon of a Faun"
"Clouds" and "Festivals"

WAGNER'S
Prelude to "Die Meistersinger"
Prelude to "Parsifal"

BACH'S
Brandenburg Concertos
Nos. 2 and 3

HAYDN'S
Symphony No. 99 in E Flat Major

NEXT WEEK
TSCHAIKOWSKY'S
Symphony No. 4 in F Minor

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Pirates Here Tomorrow for Four-Game Stretch With Bees—Moose Wins Bowl

Casey Stengel Aims to End Streak of Pittsburgh Club

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Frankie Frisch and the sixth-place Pittsburgh Pirates, who are anchored just above the Bees in the National League standing, come to the Hive tomorrow for the opener of a four-game series. After a pair of successive singles, the Buccaneers keep a double-header date here on Sunday—their final showing locally until mid-September. Saturday, as usual, will be Ladies' Day.

Although the Bees could not pass the Pirates in the race by winning this approaching series, they can do something about reducing the six-game margin which now separates them from the Frisch-managed team.

Five Straight

If Casey Stengel succeeds in putting Frankie's athletes in their place, the gesture will represent an abrupt turn of events, as the westerners have won their last five starts against the locals. During the recent tour of the West, the Bees dropped one contest by a 17-6 score and another by 16-2. Earlier in the season they ran up a string of four straight of their own. But that was before Frisch had located his strongest line-up.

After a bad beginning, the Bees are making a strong comeback against the Cubs. Stengel has outscored Gabby Hartnett in three of the most recent five meetings—two of them by a lone run. Yesterday's triumph, 4-3, was engineered by Dick Errickson, with the aid of timely hitting by 'Bama Rowell and Johnny Cooney. It was Dick's seventh win—one above his entire 1939 total. His three-year high is nine, bagged in his freshman 1938 campaign. He has beaten the Cubs three times this season.

Cooney An Artist

Stengel marvels at Cooney's recent spurt.

"Look at him," said the Boston manager. "He's been playing pro ball for almost 20 years and he can do a better job out there now than 50 per cent of the players in this league. He covers as much outfield ground as anybody—I don't care who you name. And he's quite an artist up at that plate, too. I wish I had a few more like him."

To keep the records straight, Cooney has now hit safely in eight straight games, for a .484 pace over that distance. In the second Cub contest he had a perfect day, four out of four, and twice drove in tying runs. His average for the season has now risen to .283.

Rowell Leads Club

Rowell went back to second base yesterday and made three hits. His triple in the seventh inning drove home Hassett with the winning run. 'Bama is leading the club at bat with a .313 figure. Chet Ross, who was stopped cold by Passeau yesterday, has a .303 mark.

Sibby Sisti, the kid third baseman, was nursing a hitting streak of 10 games as he went into the final of the Chicago series this afternoon. Dropped to sixth place against Passeau, he kept his string intact by a fourth-inning single, later scoring a run. Incidentally, he scored that marker all the way from first base when Cooney dropped a double near the foul line in right field. When Sibby gets rolling, it is hard to stop him.

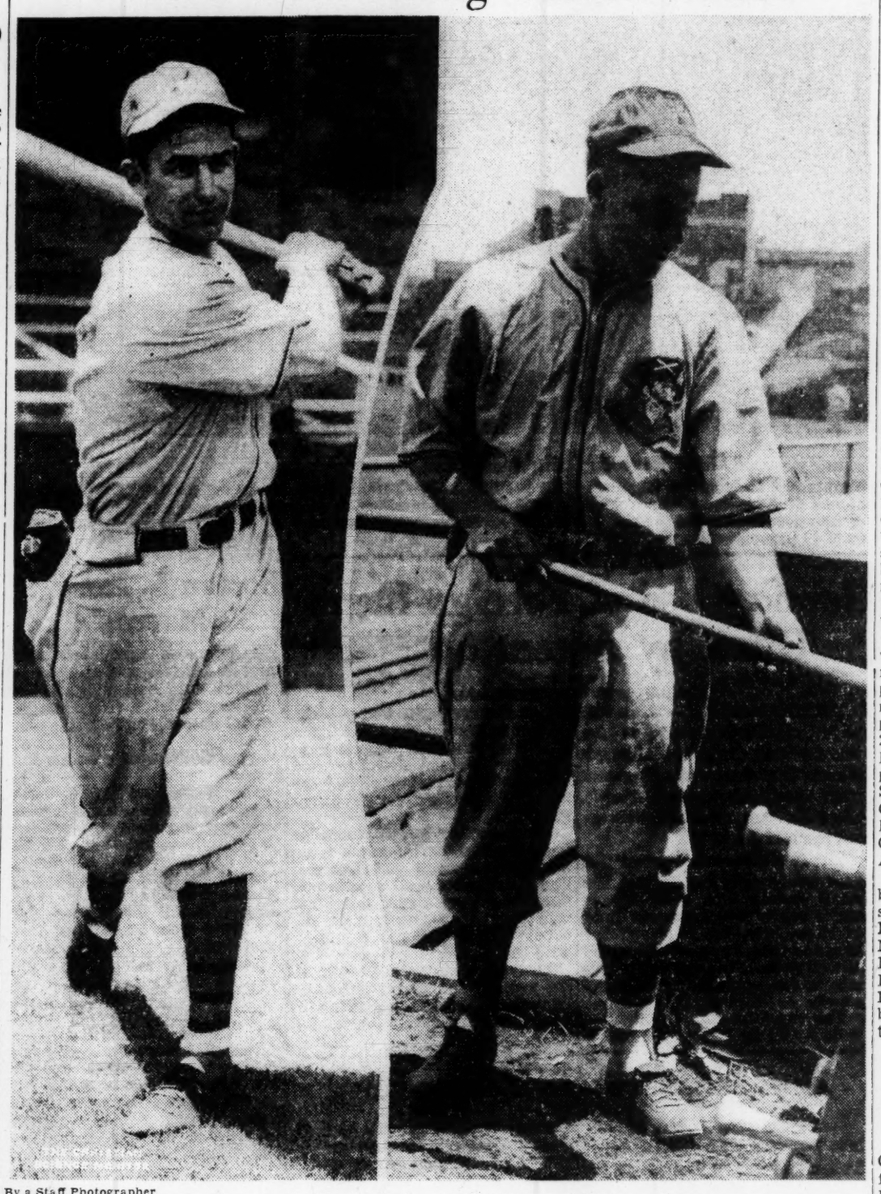
* * *

Briefs. . . . Stengel learned yesterday that Max West will be available for the opener of the Pirate series here. . . . The Cincinnati Reds have won seven of their last eight starts with the Brooklyn Dodgers. . . . The White Sox have taken four straight from the Red Sox—the Indians seven in a row from the Athletics. . . . Rabbit Warstler replaced Bob Mattick at shortstop yesterday for the Cubs. . . . Mattick was slightly injured making a force play on Hassett in the first inning. . . . Ross has batted in 44 Bee runs—Miller 40.

* * *

The Red Sox pitching staff has yielded 35 hits and 20 runs in two days. . . . It begins to look as if both the Sox and Yankees can be counted out of the American League race. . . . Dom Di Maggio had a single, double and triple yesterday out in Chicago. . . . Lou Finney played first base and also contributed three hits. . . . Lou is second in the major league batting race to Rip Radcliff of the Browns. . . . The Red Sox play a night game at St. Louis tomorrow. . . . In all, there will be four games with the Browns, including Sunday's double-header. . . . From there the Sox move to Cleveland.

Former Bees Hitting Well for Frisch



By a Staff Photographer

Vince Di Maggio (left) who had been alternating in center field with Lloyd Waner, has hit home runs in seven of the eight National League parks this season. No other player has been able to do this. Debs Garms (right) has played third base and the outfield for Frankie Frisch.

More Small College Men On All-Stars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Another "small college" player, Sam Hammerstrom, captain and fullback of Union's first undefeated team in 25 years, has been added to the roster of the 1940 Eastern College All-Star football team. Tuss McLaughry, coach of the All-Stars, announces that Hammerstrom has accepted an invitation to play against the New York Giants in the fifth annual Fresh Air Fund game in the Polo Grounds the night of Wednesday, September 4.

Hammerstrom was recommended to McLaughry by Nelson Nitchman and his assistant, Al Ciampa, old Columbia Rose Bowl player, as one of the greatest backs in the country. Hammerstrom, though he was noted as a blocker, took enough time off to make himself the leading scorer of the East. He scored 86 points and carried the ball for 1,143 yards in 196 tries, making an average per game of 143 yards. He also did almost all the passing and kicking for Union.

He is a lanky blond boy who weighs 185 pounds. His forte was running spinner plays. He is reported to have considerable deftness in handling the ball. His passing average for last season was 21 completions out of 39 passes. He is the second "small college" player selected for the 1940 All-Star team. The other is Victor Obeck, 220-pound Springfield College tackle who will report to the Chicago Cardinals following the All-Star game.

Hammerstrom is the eighth back acquired by the All-Star squad. The others are John McLaughry, of Brown; Ed Boell, of New York University; Dom Principe, of Fordham; Bill Hutchinson, of Dartmouth; Ben Kish and Dick Cassiano, of Pittsburgh; and Vito Ananis, of Boston College.

Around the Hub

Brown Student Triumphs

Winning the medal in the Cape Cod junior golf at Wianno was followed up by Bud Patterson of Brown University, to winning the title as well. In the semifinal yesterday he eliminated Junior Anderson of Blue Hill, 3 and 1, and went into the final with John Gahan Jr. of Hatherly to triumph, 4 and 3.

Charles Johnson of Walpole, defeated William Danforth Jr. of Oyster Harbors, 2 and 1, in the second-flight final and A. T. Wood of The Country Club defeated John Stone of Sharon Country Club, 2 and 1, in the final of the third flight.

* * *

Babe Ruth, formerly with the New York Yankees and the greatest home run hitter baseball ever knew, is also something of a golfer even if he wields his clubs from the left side. Yesterday the Babe reached the semifinal after eliminating John English of Belmont, 2 and 1, and Joe Lynch of Blue Hill, 1 up, in the Gold Golf Ball tournament underway at North Conway, New Hampshire. Other semifinalists are Ed Franzeim of Bellevue, who met Ruth today, and Mel Demarais of Haverhill and Judge Joe Monahan of Belmont who met in the other semifinal today.

* * *

More favorites toppled in the women's handicap four-ball tournament at the Essex Country Club, Manchester, when Anne Gormley, Webber College graduate, and Martha Wiswall, Smith College senior, defeated Mrs. Eli Brilliant of Pine Brook Valley and Mrs. George Adelman of Thorny Lea, 1 up on the 18th.

Mrs. James Parker, Myopia, and Mrs. John Ames, Thorny Lea, met the Misses Gormley and Wiswall today and the other semifinal saw Virginia Vines, Scituate, and Mrs. T. J. Carty, Blue Hill, who eliminated the defending champions the day before, meeting Mrs. Henry R. Guild and Mrs. P. E. Hall of Nahant.

* * *

Making Commonwealth Country Club her first visit on a 10-day tour of New England, Helen Hicks, four times national champion, played the first nine holes with Mrs. Daniel Scott, Mrs. Robert Fielding and Russell Hale, club pro, and scored a one over par. Miss Hicks had an eagle two on the 265-yard sixth hole. They played from the back tees. Friday Miss Hicks will benefit the Red Cross with an exhibition at Essex.

Grissom to Brooklyn

NEW YORK (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers made an effort to strengthen their pitching staff when they brought in Lee Grissom, left-handed hurler, from their Montreal Farm in the International League.

Newt Kimball, rookie right-hander, and Lou Fette, veteran hurler, who has seen little action since leaving the Boston Bees were sent to Montreal.

Public Links

DETROIT (AP) — The Public Links Committee of the United States Golf Association announces that the 1941 tournament, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, would be held at Spokane, Wash.

Indian canyon golf course will be the tournament site.

Los Angeles and Sacramento also had entered bids.

Edgartown Opens Tomorrow; Yachts Cruise There Today

By Wendell A. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., July 25—Although John Lawrence just completed packing the Roosevelt Bowl aboard his champion boat, Moose, this morning, already interest in the Thirty Square Meter series which ended yesterday has dwindled, as the forthcoming Edgartown Regatta tomorrow and Saturday attracts future interest and today's race to Edgartown from Bird Island off the club here calls for immediate attention.

Lawrence became the second skipper to cop the Roosevelt Bowl twice—Lincoln Davis won with Starling in 1934 and Roulette II in 1937—Moose became the first Thirty to repeat in the seven-year Bowl history.

As if to rest upon her laurels, Moose joined Alfred E. Chase's Viking and Commodore Dan Watson's Lill Singva on the journey homeward to Marblehead, instead of participating in the race to Edgartown today and Edgartown's 17th annual regatta which opens tomorrow.

Six Thirties

The run to Edgartown, which started off Bird Island here at 11 this morning, included six of the Thirties which have been racing here this week in the Roosevelt Bowl championship One International One-Design sailing in the Yankee One-Design Class and the Cruising Class.

The course of the race was from the Centerboard Shoal Red Gas Buoy No. 2 through Woods Hole to finish at Black Bell Buoy No. 17 off Edgartown Harbor, leaving all channels on proper hand.

The Thirties entered were Chairman Ned Ginn of the Beverly Yacht Club with his Pilgrim, which tied for second in the Bowl series; Roulette II, owned by Lincoln Davis; Bill Barrett's Lalage, Edward Mitton's Mitamar II, George Mackay's Blue Bill, and James Connolly's Valiant.

Pilgrim or Roulette

On the basis of their performance, Pilgrim and Roulette are favored to win today's Edgartown cruising run, with possibly Roulette holding the edge over Pilgrim.

Davis was hampered in the series when he was disqualified trying to get straightened out in the light going at the start of Monday's opening race. But the next two races were a different proposition, as Roulette won Tuesday and finished third yesterday.

Moose in regaining the championship she had previously won in 1936 easily was the outstanding boat of the series as she continued her remarkable record of the year.

All-Weather Moose

Although Tuesday's race found Moose dropped to fourth berth, the lowest of the year, Moose's all-weather performance was noteworthy.

In Monday's light air, Moose was first from start to finish, and at no time during the race was her lead questioned. The poor showing Tuesday was explained to a mainsail that didn't set well in the choppy going.

But yesterday, Moose stepped out from the start and commanded a comfortable lead at the weather mark. Her reaching and running the last two days of the series was slow, and Lill Singva caught Moose for the lead. The former Swedish boat with her longer hull was more suited to yesterday's waves and heavier going than Moose.

Tie for Second

But Moose's second was more than enough points to easily capture the Bowl. Pilgrim, which was second before yesterday's race, was caught by Viking on the reach and thus finished fifth, while Viking's fourth tied the Chase boat for second place in the series.

Lill Singva's first yesterday tied her with Roulette when the Davis boat dropped to third. This placed the two boats in a tie for fourth place, while Jimmy Connolly's Valiant was in sixth position, Mackay's Blue Bill seventh and Mitton's Mitamar II and Barrett's Lalage tied for last.

* * *

Chairman Ginn expressed the regret that Roulette and Lill Singva were disqualified in Monday's race when the light air made both their boats unmanageable. He was pleased with his Pilgrim's showing, but mentioned that Roulette and Lill Singva would have finished ahead of Pilgrim had they not been forced out Monday.

* * *

Pilgrim's high showing, however, even with the modest "if" remark by Ginn, was the best ever in competition with the Marblehead Thirties. It proves that much time and thought has been wisely spent by Ginn, Johnny McAleer and Henry Forey.

* * *

Dick Wakeman and Mrs. Felix Dupont, Jr., were tied for first after close competition in the Yankee One-Designs. Instead of a flip of the coin to decide the top berth, the two skippers decided to race-off, to be held in the near future. Parker Converse's Tanya was in third position.

Final Standing Roosevelt Bowl (1940)

Boat	Owner	Pts.
Moose	John Lawrence (M)	22¼
Viking	Alfred E. Chase (M)	17
Pilgrim	Edwin Ginn (B)	17
Roulette II	Lincoln Davis (M)	15½
Lill Singva	Daniel E. Watson (M)	15¼
Valiant	James T. Connolly, Jr. (M)	11
Blue Bill	George H. Mackay (N)	10
Lalage	William G. Barrett (B)	8
Mitamar II	Edward R. Mitton (M)	8

(M) Marblehead boat, (B) Beverly Yacht Club, (N) Nantucket.

Three Former Champions Out Of Public Links Golf Title

DETROIT, July 25 (AP)—Two par-breaking youths who broke all qualifying records for amateur competition matched strokes today over the long Rackham Municipal course in the third round of the national Public Links golf championships.

The two—Worth Stimits, Jr., a Colorado College senior, and Edward J. Furgol, 22-year-old Utica, N. Y., metal polisher—shared medalist honors with a record-breaking qualifying score of 138.

They were among the survivors of a hectic day of firing in which two ex-champions fell by the wayside in the first round and another went out in the second round.

Champions Lose

Defending champion Andy Szwedko of Pittsburgh was the first to go, falling before William Bublis of Chicago, 3 and 2, in the day's biggest upset.

Bublis was three down to Szwedko at the end of five holes but he evened the match in the next six holes and then bagged an eagle three on the long 14th that proved the turning point of the match. Bublis defeated Einar Hanson, San Francisco, in the second round.

The other former champions who failed were David A. Mitchell of Atlanta, 1934 winner, who lost, 1 up, to William Doll, Louisville, Ky., when Doll dropped a 35-foot putt on the final green, and Carl Kauffmann of Pittsburgh, 1927-28-29 titleholder.

Kauffmann, a driving range proprietor, was a 2-and-1 victim of 19-year-old Jack La Rose, Detroit, in the second round.

Went 20 Holes

Stimits first took the measure of Marshall Springer, Chicago, 3 and 1, and then had to go 20 holes to gain a 1 up victory over F. E. Ames, Beaumont, Texas, machinist. Furgol, a gallery favorite because of an injured left arm he cannot keep straight, disposed of Edward Ebel, Minneapolis, 3 and 2, and William Fritz, San Francisco, 2 up.

Other favorites included Louis Jennings, Portland, Ore.; Michael Stefanchik, Gary, Ind., and 18-year-old Charles Lind of Denver.

Jennings, Oregon amateur champion and the far West's only survivor, whipped William Korns, Salt Lake City, 6 and 5, and Samuel Musico of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Public Links champion, 3 and 2.

Three Under Par

Stefanchik, a 26-year-old pipefitter, was three under par in defeating Vern Bowdle, Salt Lake City, 4 and 2, and two under par in ousting John Kerns, Denver, 2 and 1.

Lind, just out of high school and runner-up for medal honors, scored 1 up victories over Roger Skidmore, Louisville, Ky., and Walter Gilliam, San Mateo, Calif.

Boston Batting

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Rowell	59	192	60	.313
Ross	79	306	93	.303
Miller	78	284	83	.292
Moore	54	197	56	.284
Cooney	48	127	36	.283
West	70	254	71	.279
Hassett	75	298	73	.245
Sisti	64	242	58	.239
Andrews	12	17	4	.235
Glossop	52	154	33	.214
Masi	38	87	17	.195
Berres	46	100	16	.160
Wietelmann	22	13	2	.154

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Carey	14	30	11	.367
Finney	73	316	112	.354
Williams	83	327	109	.333
Cramer	86	376	116	.309
Di Maggio	41	119	36	.303
Foxx	82	299	88	.294
Tabor	82	316	88	.278
Cronin	85	305	84	.275
Peacock	43	91	25	.275
Doerr	84	349	92	.263
Owen	17	48	11	.229
Spence	19	19	4	.211
Desautels	58	183	38	.208
Glenn	16	31	3	.097

Young Marksmen Will Mingle With Veterans at Syracuse

When contenders assemble for the sixth national Skeet shooting championships at the Onondaga Skeet Club, Syracuse, New York, August 6 to 10, youngsters will hold the center of the stage. One has only to "look at the record" to know the reason why.

Bobby Parker, for instance, the 16, year-old marksman from Tulsa, Olahoma, has won more national titles than any other shooter in the history of the sport.

Another scintillating youngster is Richard Shaughnessy. This 18-year-old lad from Dedham, Massachusetts has been one of the "big shots" in national competition since he captured the junior and all-gauge title at St. Louis in 1936.

Just to show that he is in good form this year, Shaughnessy tied Alex Kerr's world record high-over-all score of 296x300 at the 12th annual Great Eastern Skeet Championships in June.

Youth leads the women's forces too, in the person of blonde Patricia Laursen, 18-year-old from Akron, Ohio, only national women's champion ever to hold her title for two consecutive years.

These youngsters won't have clear sailing by any means. They face the toughest sort of competition in shooters like Walt Dinger, Don Sperry, Henry Joy, Mrs. M. L. Smythe, and a host of other veterans who will be on hand.

However, no matter whether the winners are old or young, veterans or novice, men or women, boys or girls, this year's title chase will be the biggest thing ever seen in national skeet competition.

* * *

Shooters and clubs owning miniature traps, such as Mo-Skeet-O, Targo, and Skeeter, will no doubt be interested in the .22 caliber "Klay Bird" shot cartridges recently announced by the Remington Arms Company and its Peters Cartridge Division. They are especially recommended for miniature clay bird shooting.

* * *

Increasing interest in small arms gunnery has resulted in a crop of new all-time high records made by rifle and pistol shooters throughout the United States.

The latest addition to the accolade of fame is J. R. Tucker of the United States Marine Corps Team now training at Wakefield, Mass., for the national matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, in September.

* * *

The scene of Sergeant Tucker's feat was the Northeastern Regional Pistol Turnament sponsored by the East Longmeadow Rod and Gun Club at Springfield, Mass., July 20 and 21. Tucker won the timed fire match with a rew record, scoring 199x200, or two points over the old figures. He used the .45 automatic.

Red Sox

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Webb 2b	4	1	2	2	3	3	1
Kreevich cf	4	1	0	0	4	0	0
Kuhel 1b	5	3	4	8	8	0	0
Solters lf	4	1	2	3	3	0	1
Wright rf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Appling ss	5	2	4	7	2	7	0
Tresh c	4	1	2	3	4	0	0
Kennedy 3b	5	2	3	8	1	1	0
Dietrich p	3	1	3	6	0	0	0
Appleton p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rigney p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	41	12	20	38	27	11	2
BOSTON							
Di Maggio rf	5	1	3	6	2	0	0
Cramer cf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Cronin ss	5	1	1	4	0	2	0
Williams lf	2	2	2	5	5	0	1
Finney 1b	5	2	3	3	10	1	0
Doerr 2b	5	1	3	5	2	5	0
Tabor 3b	4	1	1	2	1	2	0
Peacock c	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Galehouse p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wagner p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Foxx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Hash	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
‡Spence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
§Heving p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
§Ostermueller	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	10	14	26	24	12	1

*Batted for Wagner in sixth. †Ran for Foxx in sixth. ‡Batted for Johnson in eighth. §Batted for Heving in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	6	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	—	12
Boston	1	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	3	—10

Runs batted in, Di Maggio 2, Cronin, Williams, Doerr 2, Tabor 2, Webb, Kuhel, Solters 4, Tresh, Kennedy 3, Dietrich. Two-base hits, Di Maggio, Doerr 2, Tabor, Kuhel, Appling. Three-base hits, Di Maggio, Appling, Kennedy. Home runs, Cronin, Williams Kuhel Solters, Kennedy, Dietrich. Stolen base, Cramer. Sacrifices, Kreevich, Tresh. Double plays, Appling, Webb and Kuhel (2); Webb, Appling and Kuhel. Left on base, Boston 8, Chicago 10. Base on balls, by Galehouse, by Wagner, by Johnson, by Dietrich 4, by Appleton 2, by Rigney. Hits of Galehouse, 6 in 2 innings; off Wagner, 9 in 4⅓ innings; off Johnson, 3 in 2 innings; off Heving, 2 in 1 inning; off Dietrich, 5 in 5⅔ innings; off Appleton, 5 in 2⅓ innings; off Rigney, 1 in 1 inning. Winning pitcher, Dietrich. Losing pitcher, Galehouse. Time 2h. 17m. Umpires, Ormsby, Summers and Pipgras. Attendance (estimated, 4,000 paid; 8,000 ladies.

Olympets Face Montreal Nine In Garden Contest Tonight

The first Canadian athletic team to invade Boston since the overseas war activities will be on display at the Boston Garden tonight when the Montreal Royals test the Boston Olympets in the feature softball game of the year.

The first game which starts at 7:30 p. m. will see the Totem Pole Girls of Norumbega Park in contention with the Massachusetts State titlists from Worcester.

Sidelights

Interesting sidelight of the Olympets-Royals contest is the fact that the two teams are both named after rival hockey sextets, the Boston Olympics and the Montreal Royals. The two hockey clubs played a series two winters ago on the Garden ice that surpassed any other series ever played here.

Both the Royals and the Pets are considered the top teams of their own district. The Royals come here with the veteran team of seven years' standing, and at the present are coasting along in first place in the Montreal Major League. The Olympets, on the other hand, have been organized but two seasons; yet in that comparatively short time they have climbed to the peak of the Eastern softball heap.

Mary Pratt

Mary Pratt of Wollaston, left-hander, will do the pitching honors for the Bostonians. She will be shooting for her third consecutive victory. Miss Pratt has been to the hill twice and returned a victor on each occasion. In those two matches she has allowed a total of 10 hits and two runs, one of which was unearned.

In a last minute shift, Gus Ogilvie, Royals' manager, will start his veteran Dora Wimmer on the hill. Miss Wimmer has a record of eight victories, and is the leader of the Montreal Major loop in the matter of wins. He at first contemplated using his rookie, Claire Fitzgibbons, but felt that Miss Wimmer's experience would be of more value to the Royals.

Boston Box Scores

Bees

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hassett 1b	4	1	2	2	7	1	0
Moore rf	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	0	3	5	3	2	0
Ross lf	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Miller ss	4	1	2	4	3	5	0
Sisti 3b	4	1	1	1	0	1	0
Cooney cf	4	0	4	5	2	0	0
Berres c	3	0	1	1	4	2	0
Errickson p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	34	4	13	18	27	14	1
CHICAGO							
Hack 3b	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Herman 2b	4	0	2	2	1	1	0
Galan lf	4	1	2	3	1	0	0
Nicholson rf	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Leiber cf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Bonura 1b	4	1	1	2	5	0	0
Hartnett c	3	0	2	2	7	0	0
Mattick ss	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Warstler ss	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
*Dallesandro	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passeau p	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
†Gleeson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	3	10	11	24	4	0

*Batted for Warstler in ninth. †Batted for Passeau in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—	4
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Runs batted in, Miller, Hartnett 2, Cooney 2, Leiber, Rowell, Two-base hits, Bonura, Cooney. Three-base hits, Miller, Rowell. Left on base, Chicago 6, Boston 8. Stolen base, Rowell. Sacrifices, Errickson, Berres. Base on balls, by Errickson 2, Struck out, by Passeau 7, by Errickson 2. Double plays, Miller, Rowell and Hassett; Errickson, Berres and Hassett; Errickson, Miller and Hassett; Herman, Warstler and Bonura. Hit by pitched ball, by Errickson, Hack. Umpires, Jorda, Sears and Dunn. Time, 2h. 5m. Attendance, 1319 paid, 6100 boys.

Girl's Battery Tonight

Dorothy Green, rangy Boston Olympet softball catcher (left), talks over prospects against the invading Montreal Royals at the Boston Garden tonight with Mary Pratt, little left-hand pitcher from Wollaston.

Tiller Talk

Hallett Leads Indians; Graf Second

The latest figures on the inter-club standing of the Massachusetts Bay Indian Marconi Association disclose the first five boats well bunched in one of the closest rivalries of recent years.

Walter Hallett is in first place, three percentage points ahead of Chick Graf, president of the Indian Class. In third berth is Jimmy Bonney, young Squantum skipper, while Dean Lewis' first at Quincy last Sunday put last year's winner of the Leonard Munn Fowle Trophy at Marblehead Race Week in fourth place. Paul Ryan's Blue Cloud from Wollaston is in fifth spot.

The standing released today by the association reveal that both Hallett and Ryan have missed one race. Hallett took his "vacation" last Sunday at Quincy Yacht Club's regatta, while Ryan's Blue Cloud, sailed by Horatio "Dutch" Holland omitted the Pleasant Park regatta, the day of the northwester.

Indian Standing

Boat	Owner	P.C.	Pts.
1—Tonto	W. Hallett	.904	177
2—Lark	Charles Graf	.901	205
3—Wiwona, J.	Bonney	.864	193
4—Pelican II	D. Lewis	.818	187
5—Blue Cloud	P. Ryan	.803	157

The Indians are allowed to miss one inter-club race during the summer, the winner at the end of the Sunday series being based on percentage.

This year's racing in the Indians must mean a definite increase in competition, with the top boats being pressed by "new" leaders continually. For a long time, the Indians have been noted for their stiff sailing, but usually were led by one boat throughout the season.

Leaders in the past have included George Wightman, the only three-time winner; Hallett, twice champion; Charlie Mehegan, another two-time scalper; and Bob Dahlrymple, who once helmed his boat to the championship, and then Harry Colburn's Mohawk last year.

Graf Surges

These champions led from start to finish. But this year, the lead is changing rapidly. Hallett, after his third inter-club sachem, has been more consistently in the foreground than the others.

The recent surge of prexy Graf has been most consistent with three thirds and a first in the last four races.

* * *

Whereas the climax of other sports comes at the end of the seasons with the World Series, Stanley Cup, or Rose Bowl attractions, yachting's climax comes in the middle of the season.

Locally, it is Quincy Bay Race Week, which opens at Wollaston Yacht Club Sunday; Marblehead Race Week, the 49th annual, which begins one week from Saturday at the Eastern Yacht Club, and Duxbury's Mid-Summer series, beginning Aug. 7.

Yachts From Everywhere

These next two weeks of yachting pageants sweep the entire North and South Shore coasts, Boston Bay, and even points farther north and south of racing craft.

Quincy Bay Race Week features the Boston Bay area of small boats. Following that, Marblehead attracts boats from all over New England in maintaining its position as the greatest regatta in the world today.

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Duxbury's mid-summer series includes Plymouth Yacht Club sailors.

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Although still ten days away, circulars have been mailed to yachtsmen and yacht clubs concerning Marblehead Race Week.

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Special trophies for the week include the Charles Francis Adams Trophy for International Star Class; William L. Carlton Trophy for the Yankee Dory Class; Leonard M. Fowle Trophy for the Week's Outstanding Performance.

* * *

As usual, regular prizes will be awarded by the individual clubs sponsoring the racing, Eastern from Saturday through Tuesday, Boston Yacht Club on Wednesday, and Corinthian Yacht Club Thursday through Saturday.

* * *

The Pleon Yacht Club will hold its annual junior regatta the first Sunday of Race Week. Commodore Stephen Connolly's prize committee have already purchased the trophies.

* * *

Cohasset Yacht Club holds its annual Higginson Bowl series Saturday.

* * *

Manchester Yacht Club concludes its July series this week end.

* * *

This Saturday Quincy Yacht Club's Adams Inter-Club Class joins the Hingham Yacht Club at Hingham. As part program of Hingham and Quincy's inter-club policy, the Hingham yachts and friends were invited to the open Quincy inter-club last Sunday.

W. A. D.

Turnesa Medalist

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 25 (AP)—Willie Turnesa of Elmsford, won the medal in the 18th New York State amateur championship tournament yesterday with a three-under-par 69 despite a three-putt last hole in the qualifying round.

Boston Pitching

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Errickson	20	7	4	.636
Salvo	8	4	3	.571
Sullivan	21	6	9	.400
Posedel	21	6	12	.333
Coffman	20	1	2	.333
Piechota	13	2	4	.333
Strincevich	15	1	4	.200
Javery	16	0	3	.000
Williams	3	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Wagner	11	1	0	1.000
Heving	21	5	1	.833
Greve	14	5	2	.714
Dickman	19	6	4	.600
Hash	27	7	5	.583
Galehouse	17	6	6	.500
Wilson	22	4	4	.500
Bagby	20	7	8	.467
Ostermueller	16	1	4	.200
Mustaikis	3	0	1	.000
Johnson	2	0	1	.000

National League Field
Tomorrow at 3 P. M.
BEES vs. PITTSBURGH
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Cincinnati Establishing Commanding Lead in National League Baseball Race

Reds Again Topple Dodgers To Win Seven Out of Eight

By the Associated Press

The Cincinnati Reds look better day by day and twice as good by night.

As they thrashed the Brooklyn Dodgers, 6-3, last night for Bucky Walters' 15th victory this season, fans sat back and told their neighbors they were looking at the next world champions. That was how smoothly the Redlegs disposed of the next best team in the National League.

They never made a fielding error during the entire three-game series, which they swept with comparative ease to inflate their first place margin to eight full games.

Six Straight

The Reds now have taken seven of their last eight games against the Dodgers, have won 17 of the last 19 against all comers and their last six in a row.

Walters was at the peak of his form in the night game that drew 30,000 paying patrons to Ebbets Field, but he never had to bear down.

His teammates scored one run in the first inning and four more in the second, when they drove Tex Carleton off the mound with a triple and four singles. Walters himself made two of the Reds' 11 hits. He muffled the Dodgers on five safeties until the ninth inning, when a single by Joe Medwick and a home run by Dolph Camilli saved Brooklyn from a complete rout.

Rowell's Triple

In the only other National League game, the Boston Bees beat the Chicago Cubs, 4-3, with Carvel Rowell's triple knocking in the deciding run.

While the Reds have been settling the pennant dispute in the National League to all intents and purposes, the American League field has narrowed practically to two teams—Detroit and Cleveland. Both won yesterday as the junior circuit came up with one of the wildest days in its history.

The Tigers kept half a game in front with a 7-5 decision over the Washington Senators that was credited to Fred Hutchinson, their $70,000 rookie. With Hank Greenberg hitting his 18th homer and Pinky Higgins his seventh, Detroit acquired a 7-0 lead only to give back five of it in the sixth and seventh innings. It took some fine relief hurling by Al Benton to pull through the Tigers.

Indians Triumph

The Indians squeezed past the Philadelphia Athletics, 7-6, with Roy Weatherly's two-run homer providing the principal impetus and Lefty Al Smith getting credit for his tenth victory, although he lasted only until the sixth.

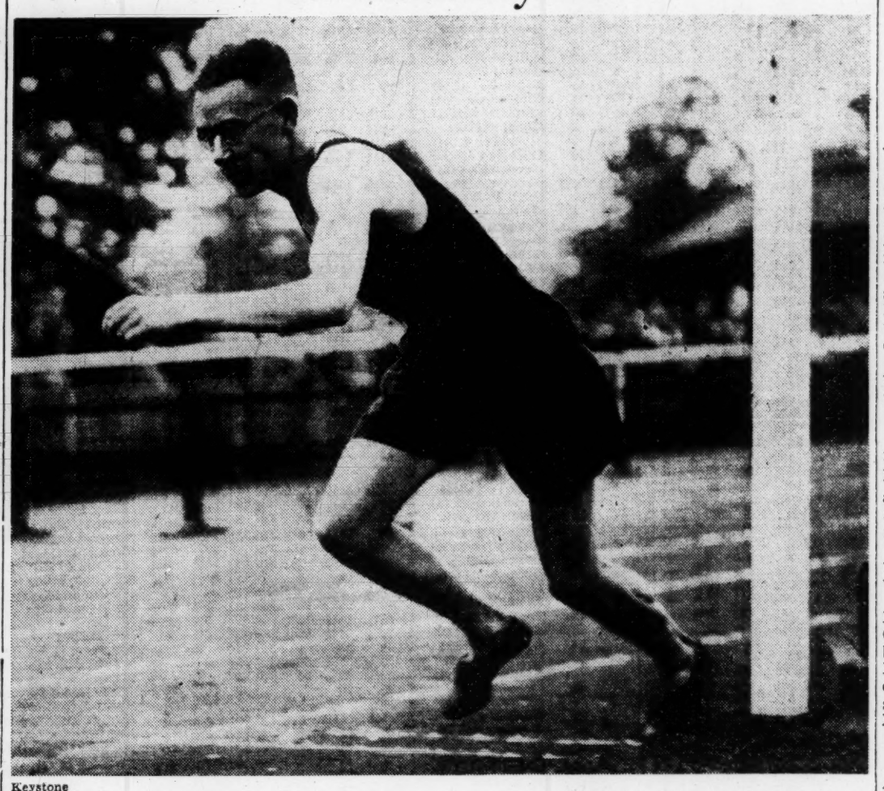
The rampaging Chicago White Sox rolled up 20 hits in beating the Boston Red Sox, 12-10, for their sixth successive triumph. Chicago scored six runs in the first inning and intermittently thereafter, but Boston bunched five runs in the sixth. There were six home runs.

The worst debacle of all, however, was at St. Louis, where the Browns ripped open the world champion New York Yankees, 14-12, after the Yanks had tallied six runs in the first frame. The Yanks got four homers, including one by Bill Dickey with the bases loaded and another by Joe Di Maggio that extended his hitting streak to 17 games.

But the Browns kept digging away for 17 hits off six New York pitchers, took a 12-10 lead in the seventh and after the Yanks tied the score in the ninth, Walter Judnich hit a homer with one on in the last half of the inning to win.

Altogether, the four games in the American League brought into action 30 pitchers, who gave up 111 hits and 73 runs.

'—In the Army Now'



Keystone

Here he is—the little man with the big acceleration. But it's a case of military training not track training in Britain these days. Sydney Wooderson, world record holder for the mile (4m. 6.4s.) ran his final exhibition race July 23 before joining the army. His time was slow: 4m. 22.5s.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

George Uhle Aids Cub Staff

In the Chicago Cub dugout, the inquiring reporter learns that George Uhle is doing a commendable job as pitcher coach under Gabby Hartnett. Uhle is the tall right-hand hurler who won more than 190 games in the American League for Cleveland and Detroit, before closing out his active major career with the Giants in 1933.

Uhle does not rank with Carl Hubbell, Lefty Grove, Bob Feller and other top-notchers of the present day, but he rarely was accused of slow thinking on the rubber. Consequently, he is now making a success of teaching other fellows the art of hurling.

Rookies Winning

Three rookies are currently pitching wininng ball for Hartnett and Uhle can take a bow on all three. They are Jake Mooty, Vern Olsen and Ken Raffensberger. These boys had the fundamentals long before they reached Wrigley Field, but Uhle polished them off and built up their confidence under pressure.

The Cincinnati Reds looked at Mooty in the fall of 1936 and again the following spring, but turned him loose with Syracuse. Last season he compiled an unimpressive 12 won and 14 lost record in the International League, and not even Hartnett figured that he would win in a Cub uniform—that is, win as a starting pitcher. Uhle took the rookie under his capable wing, however, and now Gabby has another budding star.

Another Texan

Mooty is a Texan. Born in Bennett, he went through grammar school there and to high school at Northside, Fort Worth. In high school he played basketball, but no baseball. It was at Texas A. & M. that he first attracted the attention of diamond scouts. After playing second base and pitching for the varsity, he was offered a contract by the Wilmington (Del.) club in 1935.

When the Cubs opened the 1940 campaign, Mooty was in the bull pen. But when Dizzy Dean was shipped off to the Texas League, Jake was given a chance to start. Now it looks as if he never will stay in the bull pen for any length of time.

Helped French

The Cubs also give Uhle credit for Larry French's improved hurling this summer. A tip from George got Larry off to a flying start in the spring and won a place for him on the National League All-Star squad. You may remember, too, that the left-hander did well enough in the annual classic at St. Louis July 9. He yielded no runs, one hit, and no walks in two innings against the American League sluggers, fanning two.

As we heard the story, Uhle believes that a pitcher's control and general effectiveness is dominated by the forward step he takes in the act of delivery. Of course, what may help one boxman may hinder another. But French listened and found the idea an asset. Larry was stepping forward to the same spot for both his curve and screwball. He was able to get more break on the ball by getting out of this rut.

Uhle's 1940 fame is not confined to the National League. Every time Al Smith, the left-hander, wins a game for Cleveland, George silently chuckles to himself.

Smith, who was cast adrift by the Giants, was with the Buffalo club last season. Steve O'Neill was the manager and Uhle his first assistant. George went to work on Smithy, taught him control—something he lacked when laboring with Bill Terry—and saw him run up a smart 16 and two record against International League batters. At a time when Al might have slipped out of baseball, unable to locate the plate, Uhle converted him into a winner. The left-hander has won 10 and lost only three for the Indians.

By a Staff Photographer

Jake Mooty, Chicago

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .339; May, Philadelphia, .329.
Runs—Frey, Cincinnati, 65; Hack, Chicago, 61.
Runs batted in—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 65; Fletcher, Pittsburgh, 63.
Hits—Herman, Chicago, 115; Whitehead, New York, 106.
Doubles—Hack, Chicago, 27; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 24.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 10; Gustine, Pittsburgh, 7.
Home runs—Mize, St. Louis, 25; Nicholson, Chicago, 15.
Stolen bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 11; Hack, Chicago, and Reese, Brooklyn, 10.
Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 9-1; Melton, New York, 8-2.

American League

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .362; Finney, Boston, .354.
Runs—Willia Boston, 75; McCosky, Detroit, 71.
Runs batted in—Greenberg, Detroit, 81; Foxx, Boston, 70.
Hits—McCosky, Detroit, 119; Radcliff, St. Louis, 118.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 32; Boudreau, Cleveland, 30.
Triples—McCosky, Detroit, 12; Finney, Boston, 11.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 21; Johnson, Philadelphia, and Trosky, Cleveland, 19.
Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 20; Walker, Washington, 17.
Pitching—Newsom, Detroit, 13-1; Smith, Cleveland, 10-3.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cincinnati	58	25	.699	
Brooklyn	51	34	.600	8
New York	45	36	.556	12
Chicago	46	45	.505	16
St. Louis	38	43	.469	19
Pittsburgh	36	45	.444	21
Boston	29	50	.367	27
Philadelphia	28	53	.346	29

Results July 24
Boston 4, Chicago 3.
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 3.
Only games played.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Detroit	53	34	.609	
Cleveland	53	35	.602	½
Boston	47	40	.540	6
New York	44	41	.518	8
Chicago	42	41	.506	9
Washington	38	52	.422	16½
St. Louis	38	52	.422	16½
Philadelphia	33	53	.384	19½

Results July 24
Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 6.
Detroit 7, Washington 5.
St. Louis 14, New York 13.
Chicago 12, Boston 10.

Iowa Back Leads All-Star Gridiron Poll in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 25 (AP)—An all star college football eleven headed by Iowa's Nile Kinnick and three University of Southern California athletes will start against the Green Bay Packers' professional champions Aug. 29 in the seventh annual charity game at Soldier Field.

The starting line-up and 61 other squad members selected in a nation-wide poll that drew a total of 6,575,957 votes, was announced today by the Chicago Tribune, sponsor of the event.

Leading all vote getters was Kinnick, the Hawkeye halfback acclaimed the athlete of the year at the close of last season. He was the only recipient of more than a million votes, his total reaching 1,189,076. Next in popularity came Joe Thesing, Notre Dame fullback, with 981,276.

None From East

The three Trojans—quarterback Ambrose Schindler, end Bill Fisk and guard Harry Smith—gave the Pacific Coast its starting eleven representation. The Middlewest placed six starters, the Southwest two and the East none.

The starting team with individual totals:

Ends—Fisk, 802,563; Esco Sarkkinen, Ohio State, 784,842.

Tackles—Nick Cutlich, Northwestern, 792,827; Joe Boyd, Texas A. and M., 773,256.

Guards—Smith, 846,318; Jim Logan, Indiana, 781,947.

Center—Clyde Turner, Hardin-Simmons, 784,993.

Quarterback—Schindler, 759,-312.

Halfbacks—Kinnick, 1,189,076; Lou Brock, Purdue, 963,482.

Fullback—Thesing, 981,276.

The starters and other squad members will report for 18 days' practice at the Northwestern campus Aug. 11. The pros will work out for a like period. In six previous games, the pros and collegians each have won two games, lost two and tied two.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 23

International League

Syracuse 6, Rochester 5.
Newark 7, Toronto 0.
Baltimore 5-10 Buffalo 1-1.
Jersey City 3-3, Montreal 2-1.

American Association

Toledo 9-4, Milwaukee 12-2.
Indianapolis 8, Minneapolis 6.
St. Paul 7, Louisville 3.
Kansas City 11, Columbus 5.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 9-4, Dallas 2-1.
Shreveport 5, San Antonio 1.
Tulsa 10-7, Forth Worth 0-1.
Beaumont 4, Houston 2.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 7-3, Portland 5-2.
San Francisco 5, Los Angeles 3.
Hollywood 3, Oakland 0.
San Diego 7, Sacramento 4.

Southern Association

Birmingham 3-6, New Orleans 2-4.
Chattanooga 3 Atlanta 2.
Memphis 8, Little Rock 5.
Nashville-Knoxville (wet grounds).

Eastern League

Binghamton 4-2, Wilkes-Barre 0-11.
Scranton 3-9, Albany 1-1.
Springfield 4-5, Elmira 3-11.
Williamsport 9-3, Hartford 3-1.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Yankees scored in every inning, equalling major league mark in routing Browns 14-1 for Red Ruffing's 14th victory. Catcher Bill Dickey hit three homers.

Three Years Ago

Gene Sarazen won $10,000 Chicago open golf tourney with 290; Horton Smith, Harry Cooper and Ky Laffoon tied for second with 291.

Five Years Ago

Helen Wills Moody returned from England, decided not to play in Wightman Cup matches but will seek U. S. crown at Forest Hills.

And Talking of . . . Athletics

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

American-Held Record Assailed

LONDON—In peace-time it never occurred to anyone, I am sure, that this feature on the daily sports page of The Christian Science Monitor would come to provide the only full-length pictures of contemporary British sport. Or that the mere existence of the subject would, in itself, be a remarkable thing. But it has and it is. Owing to the shortage of newsprint in Britain today and the war which has caused it.

Readers on service with the British fighting forces have made it known that they hope to find in the Monitor details they cannot peruse elsewhere about some of the chief athletic occurrences in a Britain where now the war effort is everything and sport is just an incidental, important only as it serves national ends by promoting fitness or furnishing valuable relaxation to the busy. So I shall try to oblige with a few selections that would seem to hold international interest. Starting with Sydney C. Wooderson's unavailing attempt to take away from the United States the world's track-running record for 1,000 yards, listed as 2m. 9.7s., by Elroy Robinson in 1937.

Bid at Manchester

It was at Fallowfield (Manchester) that the great little Sydney—holder of the world's record for the mile, half-mile and 800 meters—made his bid, during a meet promoted for the benefit of the Manchester Athletic Club's War Fund. And he covered the distance in 2m. 14.6s., which is practically the same as he returned when he made an attempt on the 1,000 yard record last year.

There were three main reasons, I think, for Wooderson's failure to make a faster job of it. The first was that his training could not be nearly so thorough as usual—he was, at the time, waiting to be called to the colors after functioning, since the war started, as an amateur flame-fighter with the Auxiliary Fire Service—the second was that all his pacemakers dropped out before reaching the half-way mark; and the third was that they took the poor man along at such a fantastic speed when they were running that he probably lost his chance of breaking the record in the first furlong.

The last of these considerations may be accounted the most powerful. After all, I ask you, was it sensible to cover the first 120 yards in 14.5s. representing, if such reckless speed could be maintained, about 2m. 1s. for the entire journey. That may be all right for a fire engine, but it was too wholehearted altogether for a man attempting to beat Robinson's 2m. 9.7s., or even the 2m. 9.2s. with which the American has since been credited.

Cracking Start

As events turned out, Wooderson failed even to beat the British best—2m. 11.2s. by Cyril Ellis back in 1929. His intention, it seems, was to run the first half-mile in 1m. 54s., which might well have put him in a position just to beat 2m. 10s. with a really hard finish. But the cracking start cracked the whole plan. Sydney ran the first quarter mile in 57s., reached the 880 yards mark in 1m. 57s., and having shed all his pacemakers 300 yards or so before that, galloped home alone, to learn from the watch-holders that he had failed in his mission by 4.9s.

And so we add a wartime postscript to the impressive pre-war story of Sydney C. Wooderson, King of the Milers, during a reign that made his name famous all over the world. He failed to live up to his great reputation when he visited the United States last year, to run at Princeton in the much-heralded "Mile of the Century," but such unsuccessful episodes have been singularly few in a career that had among its brightest high lights the setting of the world's amateur record for the mile at 4m. 6.4s., for the half mile at 1m. 49s., and for 800 meters (874 yards 2f. 8¾in.) at 1m. 48.4s.

Wooderson is one of those great athletes with what might be called a deceptive appearance. For he never developed a style that would mark him out among other runners or even mark him out as a fast runner. His consistent triumphs are explained, not by any exceptional length of stride or power of build—he weighs only 115 pounds and stands only 5ft. 6in. in height—but by an amazing capacity for holding energy in reserve until the moment for transforming it into speed. Why such a small man should have so much latent power of acceleration seems to defy technical explanation. There is an analogy, perhaps, in a small racing motorcar with an exceptionally high-powered engine.

Schoolboy Mile

The first year in which Sydney's exceptional finishing-power came to public notice was 1932, when, as a pupil at Sutton Vallance, he won the Public Schoolboys' mile championship in the record time of 4m. 28.9s. Twelve months later he was right up in the front rank of the "grown-ups," challenging the great New Zealand miler, Jack Lovelock. Once in 1933, indeed, he beat him sensationally—in the Southern Counties championship.

This was regarded more as a fluke than anything else, and such a view was upheld the next year by the fact that then Lovelock beat Wooderson over the mile at both the English championships and the British Empire Games.

In 1935, however, the tables were turned. Twice that season the pair met. Each time Wooderson won. As he did on the one occasion of their meeting in 1936, a year when both took part subsequently in the Olympic 1,500 meters championship at Berlin, Lovelock winning the final in magnificent style and record time, while Wooderson, laboring under a severe physical handicap, was eliminated in his heat.

In 1937, Wooderson broke the world's record for the mile, and in 1938, when he turned his attention to half-miles, he smashed the world's record for that distance and for 800 meters as well.

Trained Hard

Last year Wooderson trained tremendously hard—too hard, some people said—for his big race in the United States. But he failed to do himself justice in a run that was something of a fiasco and strange rumors preceded him home to the effect that his track career had begun to crack up, that he had lost confidence in himself, and so forth. These he scattered to the four winds on his return by running a faster mile than anyone had ever accomplished in the English mile championship before (4m. 11.8s.), while gaining his fifth consecutive victory in this event. Soon afterwards a mishap brought his 1939 racing to an end.

Now, at the age of 25—at a period when, unfortunately, military training, not athletic training, is the order of the day—Wooderson, the slim London solicitor, finds his atention turned to soldiering. And his track racing future is a question mark, like the future of most things else in Britain at the present time.

Prusoff Wins In Net Play At Seabright

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., July 25 (AP)—Defending women's champion Helen Bernhard of New York and fifth-seeded Bryan M. Grant, Jr., of Atlanta were eliminated yesterday in the third round of the Sea Bright invitation tennis tournament.

England's Mary R. Hardwick, second ranking player in her homeland, defeated Miss Bernhard in the longest singles match of the day, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Henry Prusoff, 27-year-old Seattle veteran, cut down Grant, 6—2, 6—3.

Westerner at Peak

The Atlanta mite, rated seventh nationally—three notches ahead of Prusoff—caught the big westerner at the peak of his slashing game and could not cope with the blistering shot barrage.

Other favorites moved along into the men's quarter-finals, but four winners were forced to three sets.

Three young Californians—Jack Kramer, Owen Anderson and George Toley—put up courageous bids to stay in the competition. Frankie Parker of Pasadena, Calif., defending champion lost his first set of the tournament, defeating Kramer 6—1, 3—6, 6—2.

Riggs, Cooke, Win

Bobby Riggs, Chicago, eliminated Anderson, sound-hitting Los Angeles stylist, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, and Elwood T. Cooke, Portland, Ore., ousted George A. Toley, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

Sidney B. Wood, Jr., New Yorker who was playing his best tennis half a dozen years ago, removed Isadore Bellis, Philadelphia, while his former Davis Cup teammate, Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Texas, was yielding in straight sets to young Frank Kovacs, of Oakland.

Other places in the round of eight were gained by Gilbert A. Hunt, Jr., Washington, winner over national junior net king, Ted Schroeder, Jr., Glendale, Calif., and Gardnar Mulloy, Coral Gables, Fla., conqueror of Ladislav Hecht, former Czech ace.

Miss Marble Leads

Alice Marble, queen of the courts at home and abroad, led the advance to the semifinal round, where she will meet Sarah Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., winner yesterday over young Louise Brough, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Pauline Betz, Los Angeles, gained the other semifinal place with a victory over Mrs. John Van Ryn, Austin, Texas.

Football Aired

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25 (AP)—Air liners will carry the San Jose State College football team to all its out of town games this fall.

United Airlines officials said the college had chartered two planes for use on trips to Butte, Mont.; Logan, Utah; Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and Fresno, Calif.

The complete party will total 42. Famed Glenn Scobey "Pop" Warner serves as Advisory Coach at San Jose under Ben Winkelman.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Walter Judnich, Browns—Made five hits, one a two-run homer in ninth inning, to beat Yankees.

Carvel Rowell, Bees—Tripled winning run home against Cubs.

Roy Weatherly, Indians—His home run with one on was decisive factor in victory over Athletics.

Joe Kuhel, White Sox—Hit home run, double and two singles toward triumph over Red Sox.

Al Benton, Tigers—One-hit relief pitching for 2⅓ innings saved victory over Senators.

Bucky Walters, Reds — Held Dodgers to seven hits in achieving 15th win of the season.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (Three Leaders in Each League)

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Radcliff, Browns	83	326	49	118	.362
Finney, Red Sox	73	316	51	112	.354
Hayes, Philadelphia	76	265	45	93	.351
Danning, Giants	78	298	43	101	.339
May, Phillies	71	252	34	83	.329
Nicholson, Cubs	78	282	47	91	.323

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	21	Mize, Cardinals	25
Johnson, Athlets.	19	Nicholson, Cubs	15
Trosky, Indians	19	Rizzo, Phillies	13

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	81	F. McCrmk, Reds	65
Foxx, Red Sox	70	Fletcher, Pirates	63
Di Maggio, Yanks	67	Nicholson, Cubs	62
		Danning, Giants	62

Three Players Fined

NEW YORK (AP)—Pete Coscarart and Whitlow Wyatt of the Brooklyn Dodgers and Lonny Frey of the Cincinnati Reds were fined $25 each by President Ford Frick of the National League as an aftermath of yesterday's fight at Ebbets Field.

Coscarart and Frey started a fight that involved several players and were ejected. Frick said he fined Wyatt because he personally saw the Brooklyn pitcher hit Frey several times with his glove.

Cude in Army

MONTREAL (CP)—Wilf Cude, who has worn the sweaters of a half-dozen teams in major and minor professional hockey leagues, has a new uniform. He signed up with the Royal Montreal Regiment on the non-permanent active militia at the beginning of the week.

Carolina Professional Golf Approaching Big Tournaments

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Members of the Carolina Professional Golfers' Association are rounding up their best amateur golfers and getting them in trim for coming events.

At least three pro-amateur events are scheduled for the near future, with more to be added in a few days.

Members of the Carolina Professional Golfers' Association battled last Tuesday at Myrtle Beach for two places in the national PGA event. The event at the Ocean Forest Country Club at Myrtle Beach was preceded by a pro-amateur event last Monday afternoon.

The Linville Golf Club will have a pro-amateur on July 29 and all members of the CPGA are asked to bring amateurs with them. Prizes will come from a purse of $100, plus all entry fees. The annual Linville invitation tournament for amateurs follows the next day.

A pro-amateur event with $400 in prizes awaiting the winners will be held in Charlotte at the Myers Park Country Club on Aug. 20, preceding the annual Myers Park invitation tournament, which is always a great occasion for pros and amateurs alike.

Announcement of the Carolinas open match play tournament to be held at the Reynolds Park course in Winston-Salem some time in September, was made last week by CPGA Secretary Dugan Aycock of Lexington.

* * *

There have been reports going around that the University of Tampa of Tampa, Florida, might drop football this fall. But despite all of these previous reports, the Tampa Spartans will tread the gridiron as usual this fall, officials of the Spartan Quarterback Club said.

Nearly 150 members of the club have pledged sufficient funds to run the team this fall. Inter-State games have been weeded from the schedule, and the Spartans will meet teams from six Florida colleges.

* * *

Flucie L. Stewart moulder of championship athletic teams at Appalachian State Teachers College in Boone, N. C., is headed for the University of Delaware to join the coaching staff of the Blue Hens.

He will be connected with Bill Murray, former Duke star, who was recently made head coach at Delaware after a fine record at Children Home Orphanage in Winston-Salem, N. C.

Stewart has been connected with the Appalachian staff for the past five years. His work during the 1939-40 sports season brought him much acclaim. Taking over the athletic directorship after Kidd Brewer's resignation last summer, Stewart brought North State Conference championships in both football and basketball to Appalachian.

* * *

John Hyden of Nashville, Tenn., defeated Lou Faquin, of Memphis, Tenn., top-seeded and defending champion, in straight sets, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4, last Sunday in the finals of the Mid-Atlantic tennis tournaments in Charlotte, N. C.

The brilliant singles engagement climaxed a thrilling week's play in the tournament which annually lured some of the South's foremost netters. The current meet, while not drawing some of the top players, proved to be one of the best balanced in long history.

Hyden offered the gallery some of the best tennis seen in Charlotte in a long time. He romped through the singles field without the loss of a set. The youthful collegian from Vanderbilt University had whipped Faquin in the Cotton States tournament tw weeks ago.

* * *

Intercollegiate rowing may be introduced this year in South Carolina for the first time in history.

Lange has offered Clemson, Furman, and Wofford the use of the Suluda River to have their races on. The Citadel could use the Atlantic Ocean and South Carolina could use Lake Murray near Columbia for their races.

Clyde Jones

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DIXIE KITCHEN
AIR CONDITIONED
1 EAST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK
One Block from Radio City

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Featuring Southern Fried Chicken, Fresh Vegetables, Home-Made Pastries Hot Breads
Luncheon 30-85c Dinner 55-95c

ROSE MARIE
17 EAST 41ST STREET
Just East of the Library Lions
We're celebrating our 15th year because we've made and held a host of friends.
GOOD FOOD'S THE ANSWER
No Liquor Served—Closed Sundays

RESTAURANT DRURY LANE
47 EAST 48TH STREET
Town and Country Menus
SUNDAY DAILY
Brunch 12:00 to 2:30 p.m. . . . 95c
Dinner 1:00 to 9:00 p.m. . . $1.25 to $1.50
Supper 6:00 to 9:00 p.m. . . . 95c
Lunch . . . . . from 50c
Dinner . . . . . from 85c
COMFORTABLY AIR CONDITIONED

Maison A. De Winter
36 W. 48th St. in Radio City
Established 1908
One of the best French table d'hotes in town
Dinner $1 and $1.25
Lunch 65c-85c. Also a la carte
Accommodations for parties
Open Sundays

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN 660 MAIN STREET

ITHACA, N. Y.

SMÖRGÄSBORD
LUNCHEON—11:30-2
DINNER—5:30-7:30
SUNDAYS—Dinner 1-3
Food and atmosphere which will please you.
307 N. Tioga Street Next Y. M. C. A.

JAMAICA, N. Y.

THE WINDMILL
175-10 Hillside Ave., Jamaica, N. Y.
Phone REpublic 9-8643
Luncheon 35c-50c Weekday Dinner 60c-75c
SUNDAY DINNER 85c
"Catering to Parties Our Specialty"
"JUST GOOD FOOD"—With a Pleasing Atmosphere"

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 13 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. 65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Delicious Food Prepared by Women Cooks
Edith Ellis
58 EAST AVENUE
LUNCHES — DINNERS
also a la carte service
Closed Sundays During July and August

REDDING RIDGE, CONN.

REDDING RIDGE, CONNECTICUT
THE SPINNING WHEEL
TELEPHONE REDDING 67
Open all year
On route 58, the Fairfield-Danbury Road, a mile or so south of the village. 9 miles north of Merritt Parkway. No liquor.

BOISE, IDAHO

The MECHANAFE
BOISE'S Famous Mechanical Restaurant
FINE FOOD—INSTANT SERVICE
211 N. 8th

PORTLAND, ORE.

JACK CODY'S
A Cafe of Name
Individually percolated cereal POSTUM
605 S. W. Washington at 6th

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 250,000
Previous day's sales 195,200
1940 volume to date 132,284,095
1939 volume to date 122,326,565

Stock Market Continues Dull With No Trend

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Stocks wandered aimlessly in today's market, the majority failing to break out of the month-old rut.

Mild rallies were in order at the opening, but these were erased in many cases near the final hour. Dealings were somewhat livelier than in yesterday's slowest session for 22 years. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 250,000 shares.

Most traders continued to stand aside, brokers said, because of question marks surrounding the European war, taxes and politics. Bright earnings statements and a fairly good brand of business news remained uninspirational market-wise. Peace talk also revived as Hitler delayed his threatened "all out" smash at England.

Stocks a bit behind at one time or another were U. S. Steel, Youngstown, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Sperry, Westinghouse, Montgomery Ward, du Pont, American Telephone, International Nickel, Loft, Great Northern and Consolidated Edison.

Resistant were United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Bethlehem, Socony Vacuum, General Electric, Anaconda, Chrysler and General Motors.

Backward in a listless curb were Standard Steel Spring, Pennsylvania-Central Airlines, Electric Bond & Share and Phoenix Securities.

Bond Market Quiet

Bonds mulled about in a fractional range today and near the final hour gains and losses were fairly evenly divided.

U. S. Governments were a bit soft although offerings were small. Some medium and long-term treasuries were down 1-32 to 11-32.

Corporates slightly higher included Goodrich 4¼s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s and Anaconda Copper 4½s. Down fractions to a point or so were International Hydro Electrics 6s, Alleghany Corp. stamped 5s of '50 and Nickel Plate 5½s.

Italian loans lost some ground. The South American group was mixed.

Week's Gold Imports $116,018,899, Mostly From British Empire

WASHINGTON (AP) — British Empire shipments accounted for nearly all the $116,018,899 worth of gold imported into the United States in the week ended July 17.

These shipments, announced by the Commerce Department, included $56,068,788 from the United Kingdom, $46,053,109 from Canada, and $5,116,644 from Australia.

The total was about $48,000,000 less than the preceding week, but on about a par with preceding weeks. Other shipments included $2,060,064 from Portugal, $1,950,000 from Spain, and $2,636,135 from Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile, deposits of gold under earmark at the Federal Reserve banks for the accounts of foreign governments and central banks increased $20,469,137 to $1,742,949,590.

Silver imports totaled $1,108,265, about the usual amount, and included $274,714 from Canada, $253,448 from Mexico, and $234,841 from Peru.

Export totals were $3,705 of gold and $3,086 of silver.

Week's Oil Output Below 1939 Period First Time in 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Daily average crude oil production increased 19,600 barrels during the week ended July 20 but fell below the corresponding 1939 week for the first time this year, the American Petroleum Institute reported. Production averaged 3,580,350 barrels a day compared with 3,583,750 a year ago.

Reporting refineries again slowed operations, dropping to 81.6 per cent of potential capacity from 82.3 per cent the week before. Runs of crude oil stills for the industry as a whole were estimated at 3,540,000 barrels daily compared with 3,565,000 the previous week and 3,448,000 a year ago.

Gasoline stocks continued their seasonal decline, falling off to 91,789,000 barrels from 92,372,000 a week ago. At the same time last year gasoline stocks totaled 78,711,000 barrels. Gasoline production rose slightly during the week to 11,378,000 barrels from 11,368,000 the week before.

Imports of crude and refined oils at principal ports during the week totaled 1,338,000 barrels compared with 1,769,000 barrels the previous week.

Daily crude oil production declined approximately 25,000 barrels in Illinois but advanced a like amount in Texas.

6,000,000 Pounds Wool To Be Sold at Auction

DENVER (AP) — Approximately 6,000,000 pounds of wool will be offered in the Merrion & Wilkons summer auction.

Originally scheduled for four days, the sale was extended through six days because of the quantity of fleeces offered by western growers.

The Denver sale will be the first in a series of four to be conducted this month. The other auction points are Ogden, Utah, and Billings and Miles City, Mont.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	6	58	58	58	
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	44	44	44	Jul 22
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	4	18	18	18	Jul 24
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	7	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 19
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	4	40	40	40	
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	Jul 20
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	6	4½	4½	4½	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	21	¾	⅜	⅜	Jul 24
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 24
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
17¼	.	Alleghany pr pf	6	14	14	14	—1
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl ½e)	9	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	148	147½	148	+ ½
14	8¾	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9	9	9	— ½
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	8	11	11	11	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)		63	63	63	Jul 16
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	7	29½	29	29½	+ ½
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	12½	12½	12½	
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 10
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 19
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	41¾	41	41	Jul 23
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	4	14	14	14	Jul 23
75	41¾	Am Airlines	9	58	57	58	
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	5	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	3	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
2¾	2¼	Am Cable & R	8	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	3	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ¼
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	175	175	175	Jul 24
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	7	23¼	22⅞	23¼	
51¾	34	Am Car pf	5	41½	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	5	18	18	18	+ ⅜
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	105	105	105	+1
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	121	121	121	Jul 24
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	6½	6⅜	6½	Jul 24
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 20
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	3	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 15
6⅜	2½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	2	12	12	12	—1¼
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jul 23
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 16
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	3	25⅛	25	25⅛	Jul 24
31½	17⅜	Am Hide & Lea	5	4	4	4	Jul 24
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Jul 19
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	4	52¾	52¾	52¾	Jul 24
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	Jul 22
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	7	21½	20¾	20¾	Jul 23
6⅜		Am Internat'l	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 20
45	30	Am Inv III(1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In III pf(2½)	1	47½	47½	47½	Jul 24
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	3	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	6	49¾	46⅞	49¾	+2¼
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jul 24
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	4	14	14	14	Jul 23
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	7	3½	3½	3½	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (33⅓k)	2	48¼	47½	48¼	+1
54	28¼	APL$5pf 2.81¼k)	3	41	40	41	—2
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	20	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	14	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5¼k)	1	60	60	60	Jul 22
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 24
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	¼	¼	¼	+ ¼
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	2	35	34¾	35	
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	5	135½	134⅞	134⅞	Jul 22
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	56	56	56	Jul 22
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	3	12½	12½	12½	Jul 22
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jul 24
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¾
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	75	75	75	— ⅜
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	15½	15	15½	Jul 10
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	9	159⅜	159	159⅛	— ⅜
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	75	75	75	Jul 24
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	2	76¼	76	76	—1
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	145	145	145	Jul 24
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	3	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 22
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	8	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	90¾	89⅞	89⅞	Jul 19
12	6	Am Woolen	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	37½	37½	37½	
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	39	39	39	Jul 19
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	17	18⅞	18½	18¾	+ ¼
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	24	24	24	Jul 22
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	3	14	14	14	— ⅛
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	2	26	26	26	Jul 22
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf 7)	2	101¼	101	101	— ½
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	36	4½	4½	4½	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	41	41	41	Jul 19
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¾e)	4	28½	28¼	28¼	— ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jul 19
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	2	4⅛	4	4	Jul 23
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 22
80	68½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 18
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	1	61	61	61	Jul 24
45	29½	Associates In (2)	2	31	31	31	+ ½
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	8	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	3	47	47	47	
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	2	12	12	12	
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 16
22½	9¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 2
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	14	20⅝	20½	20¾	
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107	107	107	Jul 19
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	4	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46	46	46	Jul 24
80½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Jul 24
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	2	5	5	5	Jul 24
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 16
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	5	4⅜	4½	4⅜	
197⅜	123⅜	Bald Loco ct	7	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Jul 24
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 23
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
8¾	4	Barker Bros	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 20
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	5	8	7¾	8	
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	6	27	27	27	— ½
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	6	23¾	23½	23¾	Jul 17
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Jul 22
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 17
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	6	27	26¾	27	— ⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Jul 24
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	3	50½	50½	50½	Jul 24
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	27½	27½	27½	Jul 24
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(2¼e)	27	76	74½	76	+1
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	120	120	120	—1
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	4	18	18	18	Jul 15
22½	25	Black & Dk (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jul 18
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jul 24
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	17	17	17	Jul 22
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	9	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ¼
19⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	4	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅞
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Jul 24
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	7	19½	19⅜	19½	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
27⅜	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 12
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Jul 24
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5	5	5	Jul 24
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	7	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	6	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33	33	33	Jul 19
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	Jul 23
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	8	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	32	23⅜	23	23¼	+ ⅛
110½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	110½	110½	110½	Jul 10
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	17	17	17	
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14⅜	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	4	19½	19½	19½	
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	3	8⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
33⅛	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	2	27	27	27	Jul 24
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅞
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	4	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	*3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19	19	19	Jul 24
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	11¾	11⅛	11¾	Jul 20
167⅜	14	Calif Pack (1)	3	18	18	18	
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	—1¼
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1⅛	1	1	Jul 24
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	8	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	2	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	2	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	3	33½	33½	33½	Jul 24
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 22
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	2	28½	28½	28½	Jul 24
3½	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	4	48	48	48	Jul 24
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	46½	46½	46½	— ½
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	9	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅜
12½	5	Celotex Corp	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
26¼	17½	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	17½	17½	17½	Jul 24
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	3	3	3	3	Jul 23
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 20
6	3	Century Rib M		3⅜	3¾	3⅜	Jun28
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	12	23½	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅞
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 24
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)		18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	3	22	22	22	Jul 17
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	17	17	17	+ ¾
42⅜	30⅛	Ches&Ohio(2½)	11	37¾	37⅛	37¾	+ ½
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul 11
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	Jul 24
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	½	½	½	Jul 10
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	8	1	1	1	Jul 17
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	⅜	7	⅜	+ ⅜
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 24
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	¼	¼	¼	
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	—1
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 12
⅛	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	3	¼	¼	¼	Jul 23
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 24
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)		7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jun 23
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	2	3	3	3	Jul 24
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	24	65½	63¼	65½	+2⅛
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 24
4½	2	City Stores	3	2½	2¼	2¼	Jul 20
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	1	31⅛	31	31⅛	Jul 24
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	4	27	26¾	27	
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	5	32¾	32½	32½	— ½
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	3	103	103	103	—1
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)		58	58	58	Jul 6
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100	99½	100	Jul 22
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	1	22	22	22	— ¼
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	16	16	16	Jul 17
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	5	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	12	5½	5⅜	5½	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	84	84	84	+1½
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 15
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jul 24
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	3	80	80⅝	80	Jul 24
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	7	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	Jul 19
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	35¼	35⅛	35¼	+ ⅛
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	6	102	102	102	Jul 24
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	8	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
13¼	¾	Com'th & South	8	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	6	58¼	58¼	58¼	+ ⅛
33	25⅞	Con Edis (1.80)	22	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
61¼	21½	Conde Nast		23¾	23¾	23¾	Jul 18
249⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	2	17½	17½	17½	
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	3	12	12	12	
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	8	12	12	12	
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	6	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	+ ½
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jul 24
5⅜	4⅜	Consol Coal pf	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
327⅜	23	Cons Edison (2)	18	27⅜	27⅛	27¾	— ⅜
1103⅝	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	107¾	107¾	107¾	Jul 24
1⅜	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 22
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½k)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 24
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 24
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 22
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jul 16
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	6	140	99½	100	
99¼	97⅜	Container (¾e)	7	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	8	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	4	1⅜	¾	¾	— ⅛
9½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	97	97	97	Jul 11
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	4	38⅞	38¼	38⅞	+ ⅜
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	114	114	114	Jul 22
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 22
407⅜	277⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ½
43¼	2	Cont Motors	28	2¾	2⅜	2¾	
25	16½	Cont O Del (¾e)	14	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅜
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	4	21½	21½	21½	— ½
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	Jul 24
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	4	50	50	50	— ¼
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	4	174	174	174	
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	6	5	5	5	
1½	⅝	Coty Internat'l	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 23
24¼	13	Crane Co	5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	3	4½	4½	4½	Jul 24
387⅛	183⅜	Crown Cork & S	3	23½	23⅜	23½	Jul 24
43⅞	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	37	37	37	
21⅛	14	Crown Zell (1e)

Commerce and Finance

Canada Retains 70c on Wheat; Starts Processing Tax

Business and Industry

Trade Expects Price Advance For 1941 Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—An increase of at least $25-50 for lower-priced autos is expected to be announced for the 1941 models, with proportionately larger increases in the higher-priced lines, according to Rupert LeGrand, Detroit editor of the American Machinist.

Recent increases in material and labor costs plus higher taxes are expected to reverse the trend evident in 1938, 1939 and 1940 when manufacturers consistently cut list prices while they increased values and threw in accessory items previously considered extras.

How Costs Have Risen

Some important elements of cost have advanced during the past twelve months. In 1939 the average cost of basic materials to fabricate a low-priced sedan was approximately $135. But in 1940 the average cost has risen to $140. This $5 gain is conservative for figuring future commitments because of the wide fluctuations that occur monthly in various materials.

For example, the low point for these materials was $135 in April, the high point was $143 in June, and the July figure fell to the average of $140, principally because of sharp declines in rubber, copper and wool prices.

Labor costs have advanced at least $10 per car. A year ago the average hourly wage paid in the automobile and parts manufacturing industries was approximately 90 cents. Today it is 94 cents.

Average profit per car was reported by the Federal Trade Commission as approximately $29. Obviously increases in wages and material costs have eaten seriously into the profit expectations of lower-volume producers, despite the upturn in sales during the past year. Any general increase in prices will be a boon to the independents. Doubtless, manufacturers know the approximate new prices, but a final decision is not usually made until within a few days before announcement time.

Sales Gains Continue

Sales of new and used passenger cars to domestic consumers took a contra-seasonal upward turn in June, which bids fair to continue through July. Early returns for the first ten days of this month show that new records are being established for the summer season.

For example, Pontiac had the best first ten days in July for any similar period back to 1928. It sold 6,643 units as compared with 3,341 a year ago, or practically a 100 per cent gain.

Chevolet disposed of 27,869 new cars and trucks, exceeding the first ten days of June, and surpassing the first ten days of July, 1939, by 50.6 per cent. This is considered a remarkable showing in view of 102,615 new car and truck sales in June.

Used-car sales are doing well. Pontiac sold 13,174 units in the first ten days of July and had only 40,238 in dealer stocks. Chevrolet disposals reached 44,227 units, to attain the second highest total for the period in this division's history. Used-car inventories are normal or less than normal.

Production of 500 machine guns at the Saginaw Steering Gear Division of General Motors can hardly get under way before October. Equipment valued at approximately one-fourth of the contract price had to be purchased. Orders went out about the first part of July. It is reported that the government desires to obtain 250,000 machine guns eventually.

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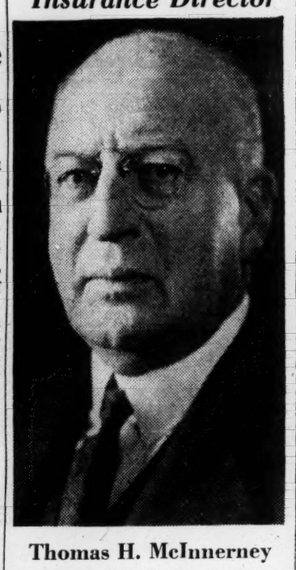

Thomas H. McInnerney

President of National Dairy Products Corp. elected to the board of directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Consol. Gas (Balt.) Financing to Be In 4 P. C. Preferred

WASHINGTON (AP) — Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering 68,928 shares of 4 per cent cumulative preferred stock, series C, $100 par value.

The company said that proceeds would be used to reimburse the company's treasury for capital expenditures since July 31, 1935, including $2,829,000 for retirement of bonds; $536,895 for the purchase of capital stock of Safe Harbor Water Power Corporation; $139,700 for the redemption of three series of preferred stock; and for improvements, extensions and additional property.

White, Weld & Company, the First Boston Corporation and Minsch, Monell & Company, Inc., all of New York were listed as the three principal underwriters.

British Foreign Trade Experiences Decline in June

LONDON (CP) — British overseas trade figures for June, issued July 22, showed that imports were £15,000,000 less than in May but £8,500,000 more than in June last year, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported. Exports were £9,000,000 less than in May and £3,500,000 less than in June, 1939.

For the first half year, however, both imports and exports showed increases over the same period last year. Imports were higher by £164,000,000 and exports £13,000,000.

New Tin Committee In Belgian Congo

LONDON (CP)—Tin producers in the Belgian Congo have decided to set up a tin committee with headquarters at Elizabethville because their representative committee in Brussels, Belgium, is no longer able to function under the German occupation, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported.

The committee's object will be to ensure the control of tin output and to protect producers' interests.

Baldwin Locomotive June Bookings Jump

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The dollar value of orders received in June by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiary companies, including the Midvale company, was announced as $10,124,375 as compared with $1,645,034 for June, 1939.

The month's bookings brought the total for the first six months of the year to $24,369,871 as compared with $28,626,213 for the same period of 1939.

Baldwin also announced receipt of an order from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway covering ten 4-8-4 type steam locomotives for fast passenger and freight service. The value of the order is approximately $2,000,000.

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JERSEY CITY CHICAGO LOS ANGELES

Sloan Warns Public Must Not Expect 'Overnight Miracles'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American industry has the ability to produce whatever is necessary to national defense, declared Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors Corp., but warns that any expectation that mircales can be performed overnight will only lead to confusion in the program and to unnecessary disappointment.

Mr. Sloan cautioned against unnecessarily dropping production of goods and materials essential to the normal economic needs of the country, pointing out that our internal economic defenses will be strengthened if normal production which does not interfere with defense work can be maintained active and at high efficiency.

"While the demands made upon industry undoubtedly will be great, I believe there can be no question of the potential ability of American industry to produce whatever may be asked of it," said Mr. Sloan.

Time Is of the Essence

"The question is not the potentiality of American industry nor the co-operative and aggressive manner in which the tasks are being faced by all concerned. These are assured. The question solely concerns the essential time to put new types of products into production. That is the great problem. It is not generally understood just how important this time element is in getting ready to produce, on a large scale, equipment of a highly complicated technical nature, which previously has been made only in small quantities more or less by hand, or perhaps not at all.

"The essential element in mass production is the period of preparatory work or 'make ready.' Only after this is completed can mass production, as it is popularly conceived, really begin. In projecting quantity output of any particular product, such preparation involves first finding out what is wanted, then designing the product, selecting materials to suit the purpose, testing the samples and correcting their shortcomings, next determining the most desirable methods of manufacture, the development and construction of tools and machinery adequate to the job, laying out the plant for efficient flow of work and planning the final production process itself. All of which is required before the first finished products are turned out for use."

Mr. Sloan also pointed to the rapid changes in military technology, pointing out that when design changes are necessary, further production delays are inevitable.

Must Preserve Democracy

"The problem of the defense and preservation of our American way of life is paramount," Mr. Sloan stated. "Nothing else is so important. Defense needs must take first rank in our thoughts and activities. But this does not mean that we can safely ignore or cast aside our manifold and pressing responsibilities in regard to the normal and continuing economic needs of the country. There is no necessity for that.

"We are not forced here to risk shortages of useful goods. To the extent that efforts are not required in emergency and specialized defense work, it is of the utmost importance that we continue to produce on other vital fronts. Nothing can be gained by dropping suddenly such activities as are essential to our general needs.

"In fact, one of the most effective measures of defense is to promote by every means at our command a further strengthening of our internal economy. Continuing intensive efforts in research, the further development of dozens of important new materials and new products, a constantly advanced technology to the end that the economic stability and the buying power of more people may be enhanced—all of these are essential to the over-all task confronting us. To the extent that our business and industrial system can be rebuilt to its former maximum and efficiency, to that extent will its resources prove more effective when and as they are needed.

Means 7 P. C. Increase

"The placing of orders for defense materials on a wider industrial front may in the case of certain specialized lines absorb much of the avaiable capacity. As a whole, however, even the most intensive program now contemplated will, during the coming year, absorb only a small percentage of our total national production.

"For example, assuming that the defense program results in expenditures of, say, $4,000,000,000 during the next 12 months, this amount would represent only about seven per cent of the estimated total outlay by consumers for the peacetime production of commodities turned out by the manufacturing, mining, agricultural and construction industries in a year such as 1937. And we must remember peacetime production adds to our real income; war production adds to our expense.

"The pont to be kept in mind is that this seven per cent of our productive efforts devoted to defense work can be made less burdensome if the other more than ninety per cent is maintained active and at high efficiency. One can be superimposed on the other. Thus there is involved a double responsibility for industry.

"Increased employment, expanded manufacturing volumes, the mantenance of consumer buying power, renewed financial strength are all important elements in any program of national defense. Our internal economic defenses are the mainstay of our external defense."

New Process to Prevent Woolen Goods From Shrinking Is Found in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Two Sydney research chemists have evolved a new process for the prevention of shrinkage in wool, according to the Johannesburg Star. These individuals claim that the method is so simple that wool at any stage can be treated completely within a few minutes and the cost of the plant is so moderate that it should be easily within reach of every manufacturer. It is pointed out that the process is along entirely new lines and appears to possess many advantages over other methods.

It has been acknowledged by wool men who have seen the process tested that it renders woolen goods practically unshrinkable. Application of the process on an industrial scale is still in the experimental stage.

Martin R. Freney and M. Lipson, employed at the McMaster Research Laboratory at Sydney University are the discoverers. The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research disclosed full details of the process.

According to the report, the wool is immersed for one minute in a solution of potassium hydroxide in methylated spirits. It is then squeezed and passed into a bath of sulphuric acid dissolved in methylated spirits or water for one minute, the function of the second bath being to neutralize any excess potassium hydroxide left in the wool. Washing and drying complete the treatment.

The wool may be treated in a partly-manufactured state, as a top or after conversion into yarn or even when made into a fabric. Numerous garments and fabrics made from treated wool have been washed many times both in hot and cold water and the amount of shrinkage has been negligible.

Nickel Plate to Sell 6 P. C. Debentures

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad to issue $10,859,750 of 10-year 6 per cent debentures in connection with the refunding of about $12,678,750 of 6 per cent unsecured notes.

The unsecured notes are not due until Oct. 1, 1941. The road is offering holders 20 per cent in cash and the balance in the new 6 per cent debentures.

Hercules Powder Net $2.30 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Hercules Powder Co. reports for the first six months of this year, net earnings of $3,293,066, after providing for depreciation, Federal income taxes and other charges. This is equal, after the payment of preferred dividends, to $2.30 each on 1,316,710 shares of common stock. For the first half of last year, net earnings were $2,269,470. This was equivalent, after dividend requirements on the preferred stock, to $1.52 a share on the outstanding common stock.

Net earnings for the quarter ended June 30, were $1,550,493, which, after the payment of preferred dividends, is equal to $1.08 each on 1,316,710 shares of common stock. Additional taxes under the Revenue Act of 1940, for the first half of the year, were deducted from the second-quarter earnings. For the quarter to June 30, 1939, net earnings were $1,182,148, or 79 cents a common share after preferred dividends had been paid.

Butler Bros. Has Larger Loss First Half of Year

CHICAGO (AP)—Butler Brothers, wholesalers and retailers of general merchandise, reported for the first half of the current year an unaudited net operating loss of $419,180 as compared with a loss of $314,675 in the same period a year ago.

Sales during the first six months in the wholesale division gained 3 per cent, and in the retail division 9 per cent.

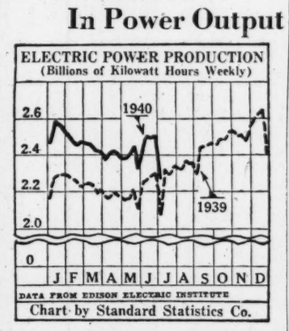
Solar Aircraft Sales Increase 130 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Solar Aircraft Co. sales for the 12 weeks ended June 22, 1940 amounted to $364,857, as compared with sales of $158,904 for the corresponding period a year ago, a gain of nearly 130 per cent, Edmund T. Price, president, reported. Profit of the company for the 1940 12 weeks was $49,498, before provision for taxes, compared with $61,192 on the same basis for the full fiscal year ended April 27, 1940. Net profit for the year ended April 27, 1940, after all charges including taxes, was $51,545.

President Price also reported that plans are complete for immediate construction of two buildings to accommodate the increased volume of manufacturing activity, increasing floor space by more than 25 per cent. Ground has been broken for the first building, which will be 60 by 170 feet and will be used to produce a new line of aircraft accessories, he said. The second unit will be 85 by 120 feet, of steel construction, with part of the structure having a second floor for added space.

Substantial Rise In Power Output



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Production of electricity has continued so far this year at a level ranging from 10 per cent to 14 per cent above a year earlier. For the full year, output is expected to exceed the 1939 record high by at least 10 per cent.

Brewster's Backlog Of Aircraft Orders Soars Tremendously

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Brewster Aeronautical Corporation sales in the first half of 1940 rose to $4,804,202, a gain of $4,569,146 over the $235,056 sales in the like 1939 period, James Work, president, reported in a message to shareholders. He added that substantial earnings were realized in the first six months of this year, despite costs of an important expansion program.

"Orders on hand June 30, 1940, of $44,877,626, compared with $2,300,353, on June 30, 1939," stated Mr. Work.

The number of employees the first half of this year has been tripled, rising from 1,000 on Dec. 31, 1939, to 3,000 on June 30, 1940. Floor space was increased 378 per cent, or from 185,000 to 884,000 square feet.

"Since March 30, 1940, orders for airplanes and spares approximating $28,223,197 have been received from belligerent nations."

One major belligerent nation on March 30, 1940, ordered $10,159,544 airplanes and parts.

"All contract requirements," said President Work, "are being met on this order and deliveries of airplanes soon will start."

The company recently leased the Ford Building across the street from the Long Island City plant, thus adding 482,000 square feet Both Long Island City plants are being operated as one unit with all final assembly work being performed at the Newark, N. J. plant.

"This expansion," explained Mr. Work, "has necessitated the purchase of additional manufacturing equipment approximating $380,000 and an outlay of $60,000 for necessary modifications to the leased building. No capital expenditures have been made for land or buildings.

"Our manufacturing peak with our present floor space of 884,000 square feet will not be reached for at least six months due to difficulties encountered in obtaining additional manufacturing equipment and skilled aircraft mechanics."

Texas Board Calls Proration Hearing

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—The Texas Railroad Commission has called a statewide oil proration hearing Aug. 1 and invited Harry F. Sinclair of New York to attend.

Mr. Sinclair, whose purchasing company recently posted a price cut for North and Central Texas crude, had expressed an intention to co-operate with the State oil regulatory body in any moves intended to remedy the situation.

The chairman of the board for the Consolidated Oil Corporations, which controls Sinclair properties, has stated he believed there was too large a spread between the price of crude and finished products.

Maine to Sell $1,000,000 Issue

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 23 (AP)—The State of Maine today awarded $1,000,000 of a $2,000,000 "war bond" issue to a syndicate composed of Halsey Stuart, Inc., Blair & Company, Inc., and Marine Trust Company, the low bidders at 100.903.

The bonds will be retired at the rate of $50,000 a year over a period of 20 years, starting in 1941.

The State Supreme Court ruled that the issue was within constitutional bounds after the point had been raised by a New York investment house.

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows had asked the court to pass on the legality of the issue, proceeds from which will be used for armory and National Guard needs.

Beech Aircraft Output Is Highest in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Current production of the Beech Aircraft Corporation factory is at the highest level in the history of the company.

Net deliveries during the past two months have averaged at the rate of approximately $3,750,000 per year, which rate is 2.8 times the delivery rate of completed airplanes achieved during the 1939 fiscal year.

To meet requirements of the present planned output it will be necessary to multiply the present delivery rate from three to six times, depending on consummation of certain contracts now under negotiation.

MacKinnon Tells Canadian Wheat Policy

OTTAWA (CP) — Continuation of the guaranteed basic 70-cent wheat price, Winnipeg grain exchange operation, and present pegged prices, were announced by Trade Minister J. H. MacKinnon Wednesday as he outlined the Government's 1940 wheat policy to the House of Commons.

In addition to those basic features of last year's program, the Government is introducing added measures to meet the serious situation caused by disappearance of wheat markets through the war.

Wheat Processing Tax

Because of the prospective overflow supply, producers will be able to deliver to the wheat board immediately only a portion of their crop, a storage allowance being paid for the wheat stored on the farms.

Most revolutionary feature of the new program is a domestic wheat processing tax of 15 cents a bushel which will help to restore prices, at least as far as domestic consumption is concerned.

This levy, effective immediately, applies to all existing contracts for future delivery of flour and other wheat products but should not, the Minister said, require any change in the retail price of bread.

Eagerly awaited in recent days as the beginning of the new crop year, Aug. 1, approached, the Minister's statement on wheat policy came after considerable debate on first reading of a new Prairie Farm Assistance Act altering much of the detail of the acreage bonus scheme for crop failure areas inaugurated last year.

In his review, the Minister of Trade and Commerce cited the progressive development of the wheat marketing problem as the war spread across countries which are ordinarily export outlets for Canadian wheat.

The net result was that the United Kingdom and Eire were now the chief export markets, with small outlets in the West Indies, Newfoundland, the Orient, and South America. This created a serious storage problem in Canada.

Problem of Storage

It was essential that ample food supplies, particularly wheat, be available to Britain from the nearest possible point, Canada. The Minister accordingly appealed to producers to co-operate fully in plans being taken to meet a difficult situation, first of all by providing storage facilities on the farms.

The incoming crop was currently estimated at 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels, but the net available storage capacity would be 150,000,000 to 160,000,000 bushels at July 31.

Mr. MacKinnon estimated the carryover at that date as 290,000,000 to 295,000,000 bushels, of which 270,000,000 were in Canada. Elevator storage capacity was 424,000,000 bushels, which gave a net capacity of 382,000,000 bushels after deducting 10 per cent for working space.

Elevator annexes would take care of another 30,000,000 bushels and 20,000,000 could be stored in United States elevators. This brought total storage space to 432,000,000 bushels at July 31, but wheat and coarse grains in elevators in Canada then would be about 275,000,000 bushels.

The autumn would see more space become available, as wheat was consumed or exported, and holds of vessels could be used later. Despite all this, however, a larger amount than usual would have to be held on the farms beyond the usual early period of heavy marketings.

Bank Clearings 2.4 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 23 leading cities of the United States in the week ended July 24 totaled $5,367,508,000, an increase of 2.4 per cent over the $5,241,618,000 for the like week last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Latest check transactions, however, were $87,090,000 less than in the preceding week. A year ago, there was a rise of $319,843,000 between the two corresponding 1939 weeks.

New York City clearings at $3,076,751,000 were 2.2 per cent under the $3,147,012,000 of the 1939 comparative. For the cities, excluding New York City, check transactions were $2,290,757,000, a gain of 9.4 per cent over the $2,094,606,000 in the like 1939 period.

Most all important cities reported larger clearings than a year ago. An exception, however, was Kansas City, with a decrease of 4.4 per cent. The more important advances were Portland, Ore., 28.3 per cent; Baltimore and Houston, 20.6 per cent each; Seattle, 18.1; Cleveland, 17.7; Atlanta, 15.8; Buffalo, 15.2, and Philadelphia, 13.5.

Chicago clearings at $304,500,000 showed a 5.5 per cent increase over the $288,500,000 in the like 1939 period.

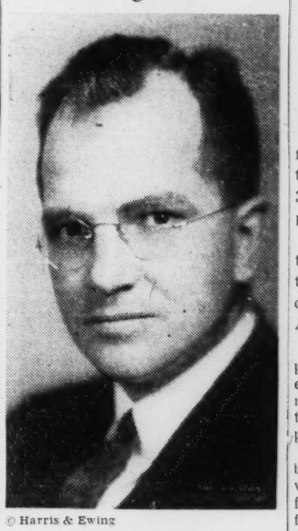
Am. Brake Shoe Profit For Quarter Increases

NEW YORK (AP) — American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. reported for the June quarter net profit of $644,074, equal to 57 cents in the second 1939 quarter.

The indicated profit for the first six months was $1,226,636, equal to $1.41 a share, against $919,934, or $1.01 in the comparable 1939 period.

The company has 45 plants in various sections of the country.

Exchange Official



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Roswell Magill

Stock Exchange Elects Magill As a Governor

NEW YORK (AP)—Roswell Magill, former Under-Secretary of the United States Treasury, has been named a governor of the New York Stock Exchange, representing the general public, the exchange announced.

The exchange normally has three "public" governors, but recently there had been two vacancies, caused by resignations in May of Governors Robert E. Wood, Chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and Carle C. Conway, Chairman of Continental Can Co.

Serving with Mr. Magill is Curtis E. Calder, President of American & Foreign Power Co., who became a public governor a year ago last June. Mr. Calder succeeded Robert Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, who resigned from the exchange body late in 1938.

Another governor to fill the remaining vacancy in the public governor division of the exchange's ruling body will be named shortly.

Mr. Magill, born in Auburn, Ill., 44 years ago, culminated a term of service with the United States Treasury Department begun in 1923 when he resigned as Under-Secretary in 1938 after nearly two years in that post. He teaches tax law at Columbia University.

150 Companies' Profit 39 P. C. Up in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Profits of the first 150 corporations to report for the second quarter of 1940 were 39 per cent larger than the same period a year ago.

An Associated Press compilation disclosed that net income of the group totaled $168,902,000, compared with $121,727,000 in the April-May-June period of 1939.

Excluding the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., whose earnings accounted for approximately one quarter of the total, the companies rolled up profits 52 per cent larger than a year ago.

Sufficient reports have not yet been received to afford trustworthy comparisons of the performance of various industries, but from the data on hand it appears the parade to better profits was led by heavy industry and the railroads. The petroleum industry also showed a notable gain.

The only group which, on the basis of current reports, seems destined to fall behind the same period last year is the food division, where many manufacturers have had profit margins reduced by increased cost of wheat, corn and other grains. Grain prices, which were skyrocketed by the war in Europe, have tumbled recently, but the decline came too late to help profit margins during the period just ended.

Second quarter earnings statements received so far show the largest gains for the steel industry and the railroads, but important units in both industries must be heard from before an adequate comparison can be made. Manufacturers of machinery, railroad equipment, electrical supplies, and auto accessories are also among the leaders.

Makers of chemicals and building materials and equipment showed more moderate gains.

The improvement in earnings was not confined to a few large companies, but was spread over a broad area. Of the first 150 companies to report, 114 had larger profits or smaller deficits than a year ago. Only 36 made poorer showings.

Catalin Corp. Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Catalin Corp. of America reported for six months ended June 30 net profit of $116,406, equal to 22 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $71,494, or 13 cents in the comparable period last year. The company manufactures plastics at Fords, N. J.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Upward Trend Seen in Paint Trade Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A continuation of the upward trend in the earnings of manufacturers of paints and related products can be expected during the balance of the year, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys. Expansion in business activity in prospect for 1940 points to be a considerable increase in building reconditioning work, the largest market for the paint industry's products.

A moderate rise is outlined for residential construction, the next most important outlet. In addition, the paint industry should be favored with a satisfactory increase in operations in various other important paint-consuming industries.

"Sales of paint, varnish, lacquer, and fillers by 579 establishments for the first five months of this year amounted to $161,000,000, an increase of 5.6 per cent above the sales for the corresponding period of 1939," continues the analysis. "Shipments for the month of May totaled $42,000,000 and were about 4 per cent greater than those of last year. In addition prospects are favorable for larger gains for the coming months.

"Residential construction activity for 1940 is expected to register a moderate increase above the greatly improved level reached in 1939, while expanding operations in other fields should provide the paint industry with considerable sales gains. Improved general business conditions, together with continued FHA insurance of repair loans, favor a good increase in building reconditioning work. Operations in the automobile, furniture, and other important paint-using fields, likewise should register sizable gains above the levels of a year earlier.

"The paint industry is favored with prospects for considerable increases in sales to the various important paint-consuming manufacturing fields during 1940. Increased production of passenger cars and trucks, furniture, refrigerator, and other consumer goods fields should contribute to the improvement in paint manufacturers' sales in prospect for 1940. The industry should also benefit from increased sales to producers of industrial goods, for operations in these fields should remain above year-earlier levels.

"As a whole, prices of raw materials used by paint manufacturers are expected to remain above the levels prevailing before the outbreak of the European war, despite some weakening of quotations witnessed in recent months. However, the industry should continue to have no difficulty in offsetting these increased costs—either through economics attending expansion in volume of business or through price advances," concludes the survey.

Canadian Six Months Exports Take Jump

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Canadian domestic exports during the first six months of 1940 were valued at $548,139,000, compared with $403,534,000 in the corresponding period of 1939, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Exports to the United Kingdom totaled $247,971,000, compared with $16,712,000 during the first six months of last year, while exports to the United States amounted to $191,849,000, against $145,174,000.

Australia was the third leading market with total purchases of $18,411,000 compared with $16,712,000, followed by British South Africa at $13,124,000 against $8,567,000, France $11,924,000 against $3,619,000, Japan $6,922,000 against $14,042,000, British West Indies $6,574,000 against $5,205,000, New Zealand $4,575,000 against $8,064,000, and British India Burma $4,055,000 against $2,414,000.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Prices in the stock market were firmer in practically all sections today and closed at the day's highs in most cases. Business still was small but brokers reported some expansion in turnover.

Industrial shares attracted increased interest and leaders closed strong, especially tobacco and department stores. Domestic rails were quieter but prices were maintained fully.

London and Johannesburg buying accounted for general improvement in kaffirs, while base metal and oil shares scored small additional gains.

Revival of interest in Brazilian issues caused the only movement in foreign bonds.

Copper shares showed some improvement with rubber unchanged.

Liverpool: Cotton futures advanced on scattered buying prompted by inflationary implications drawn from the budget and talk of a 10-cent United States cotton loan program. There was some reaction from the best but final prices were 3 to 5 points higher.

Niagara Share Corporation Net

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Niagara Share Corporation of Maryland, an investment holding company, and subsidiaries, reported net income for the first six months of 1940 amounting to $186,871, equal after dividends on the preferred stock to approximately seven cents a share on common share. This compares with net income of $208,383, equal to eight cents a share in the same period of 1939.

Int'l Salt Profit Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Profit of International Salt Co. for the six months ended June 30 was $326,195, or $1.36 a share. This compared with $116,254, or 48 cents, in the like period of the previous year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-41 Moh	101.11	102.11	102.11
1 3¼s '47-43	108.5	108.5	108.5
3 3¼s '45-43	108.11	108.11	108.11
1 3¼s '45-43reg	108.8	108.8	108.8
1 4s '54-44	112.23	113.23	113.25
5 2⅜s '47-45	108.21	108.20	108.21
6 3⅛s '49-46	111.4	111.4	111.4
9 4¼s '52-47	119.24	119.23	119.24
7 2s '47	104.22	104.22	104.22
105 2¼s '56-54	102.2	102.2	102.2
4 2⅞s '60-65	107.20	107.20	107E.20
1 2⅜s '59-56	106.15	106.15	106.15

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-44	107.9	107.9	107.9

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	75	74	74
18 Allegheny cv 5s '44	85¼	85⅛	85¼
9 Allegheny 5s '50 st	41¼	40½	41¼
5 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97	97	97
4 AllisChalm cv 4s '52	108	107¾	108
4 Am IG Chem 5½s '49	103¼	103	103
4 Am Int 5½s '49	98½	98½	98½
2 Am T & T 5½s '43	106 7-32	106	7-32
3 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108	108	108
1 Anacon Cop 4½s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Arm Del 4s '57	101	100⅞	100⅞
11 Arm Del 4s '55	101	100¾	100¾
15 A C Line 1st 4s '52	69½	69½	69½
4 A C Line cit 4s '52	63	63	63
5 A C Line 4½s '56	48¼	47¾	47¾
1 A C Line 5s '45	67½	67½	67½
4 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	29	29	29
10 Atl Refin 3s '53	106	106	106
7 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	67⅝	67½	67½
6 B&O '95 st A	27½	27½	27½
6 B&O '95 st C	31	31	31
7 B&O 2000 st D	27½	27½	27½
9 B&O '96 st F	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
5 B&O cv '60 st	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
6 B&O 1st 4s '48	67⅛	66½	66½
2 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	114¼	114	114
2 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	131¼	131¼	131¼
6 Beth Stl 3s '60	100¼	100	100¼
5 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	103⅛	103¼	103⅜
6 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜
5 Blau Knox 3½s '50	98	98	98
4 Boston&Me 5s '67	69	68⅝	68⅝
15 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	69	68½	69
2 Boston&Me 4¾s '61 st	52⅞	52⅝	52⅞
10 Boston&Me 5s '55	73	72¾	73
5 Boston&Me 5s '55 st	52¾	52¾	52¾
8 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	104	104	104
1 CanNatRy 5s '70	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
2 CanNat 5s '69 J'ly	83	82¾	83
1 CanNor 6½s '46	95½	95½	95½
1 Can Pac 5s '44	93½	93½	93½
4 CanPac 4½s '60	57½	57	57½
16 CanPac 4s perp	47¾	47½	47½
1 Carriers&Gen cv 5s '50	94½	94½	94½
1 Cen Foundry 5s '41	75	75	75
5 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	5	5	5
13 CenPac 5s '60	44¾	44	44¾
1 C&O 4½s '92	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛
9 C&O 3½s '96 D	99⅞	99⅜	99¾
6 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 CB&Q rfg 5s '71	85	85	85
4 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100⅛	100	100
58 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	13	13	13
3 Chic Gt West 4s '59	25¾	25¾	25¾
10 Chi I&L 6s '66	6¼	6	6
1 C&O 4½s '92	103	103	103
5 CM&SP&P 4¾s '89F	23	23	23
4 CM&SP 4½s '89C	22½	22½	22½
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 Chi&NW gm 5s'87	14	14	14
3 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	2	2	2
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Chi & NW 4s'87	12½	12½	12½
1 Chi & NW 3½s'87	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
5 CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
9 C R I&P 4s'88	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 CRI & P 4s'88 ct	12	12	12
6 C R I&P rfg 4s'34	6	6	6
2 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	5	5	5
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	106½	106½	106½
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	100	100	100
1 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	90¾	90¾	90¾
39 City of NY 3s'80	95	94¾	94⅞
3 Cin Gas&El 3¼s'66	108	108	108
1 CCC&StL gen 4s'93	66	66	66
5 Clev ShL ine 4½s'51	77	77	77
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
2 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	72½	72½	72½
2 Col & So 4½s'80	26	26	26
6 Colmbia G f s '52 May	105	105	105
19 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104½	104½	104½
1 Col Ry Pw&L 4s'65	107½	107½	107½
12 Coml Mackay Inc '69 ww	37½	37½	37½
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	110	110	110
2 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	120	120	120
57 Conn & Pass R 4s'43	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
1 Con Edis 3⅞s'56	105½	105½	105½
6 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Consum Pow 3½s'70	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
149 Contin'tal Oil 2½s 48	108	108	108
5 Crane Co 3½s 51	104¼	104	104
3 Crucible Stl 4½s 48	104½	104½	104½
31 Cuba RR 7½s 46	31	31	31
11 Dayton P&L 3s 70	104⅜	104	104⅜
12 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	48½	48⅜	48⅜
5 Det Ed 4½s 61	108	108	108
3 Det Ed 4s 65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
9 Det Ed 3½s 66	110	110	110
1 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	21	21	21
2 Erie rfg 5s 67	10½	10½	10½
5 Erie rfg 5s 75	10¾	10¾	10¾
10 Erie 1st 4s 96	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
1 Erie gen lien 4s 96	25½	25½	25½
3 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	105¼	105	105
5 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	104½	104½	104½
2 Gen Cable 5½s 47	104	104	104
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	70½	70	70
2 Goodrich 4¼s 56	103¾	103¼	103¾
13 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102	102	102
5 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
1 Gt2Nor 1st 4½s 61	108	108	108
22 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102	102	102
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	94	93⅞	94
4 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78½	78	78
10 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Gult St Util 3½s 66	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	28¾	28½	28¾
4 Hud &Man rfg 5s57	43¾	43½	43¾
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11	11	11
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	41½	41½	41½
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	46½	46	46
9 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	38¾	38⅛	38¾
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	50	50	50
3 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	44½	44½	44½
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	41¾	41¾	41¾
1 Indus Ryon 4½s 48	105½	105½	105½
8 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	9¼	8¾	8¾
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	47¾	47¼	47¼
4 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	60	59⅞	60
11 Int Paper 6s 55	100½	100½	100½
17 Int T&T 5s 55	29¼	29	29
1 JamesF&Clea 4s 59	53½	53½	53½
3 Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	97	96¾	96¾
4 KCFtS & Mem 4s36	31¼	31⅛	31⅛
5 K C South 3s 50	60½	60⅛	60⅛
4 K C Term 4s 60	107	107	107
1 Keith (B F) 6s 46	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	49	48½	49
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	85	85	85
4 LehValNY 4½s 40 asd	38	38	38
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	13	13	13
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	12⅜	13⅛	13½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2 Libby Mc N&L 4s 55	102	102	102
3 Liggett & M 7s 44	124½	124	124½
8 Liquid Carb 4s 47	106	106	106
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	92	92	92
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
1 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	83	83	83
3 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	101	101	101
1 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	86½	86½	86½
8 Louis&N 3½s 2003	83⅞	83	83⅞
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	73¼	72⅞	72⅞
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	48	48	48
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	103	103	103
2 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	15	15	15
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	24½	24½	24½
10 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	15	15	15
1 Mo Pac 5s 80H	15½	15½	15½
10 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	15	15	15
14 Mob&Oh 5s 38 ct	37⅞	37½	37½
30 City of NY 3s'80	31	31	31
21 Mob&O 4½s 77 ct	31¼	31⅛	31¼
10 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	101	100⅝	101
1 Mor & Essex 5s 55	36½	36½	36½
10 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	30¾	30½	30¾
2 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	106	106	106
1 Natl Suply 3¾s 54	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	104	104	104
1 NO Tex&M 5½s54	33¼	33¼	33¼
2 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56 C	29½	29½	29½
1 NY&Putnam 4s '93	50	50	50
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56⅜	56	56
30 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51¼	51	51¼
13 NYC cn 4s '98	57⅛	57	57⅛
1 NYC 3¾s '46	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
17 NYC cv 3¼s '52	53½	53¼	53½
1 NYCh&StL 6s '41	77¼	77¼	77¼
19 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	63⅝	63¼	63¼
3 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	53¾	53½	53¾
10 NY Conn RR 5s '53	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108	107¾	107¾
1 NYNH&H 4s '56	12½	12½	12½
5 NY Steam 3½s '63	106	106	106
1 NY Tel 3¼s '67	111	111	111
1 NY W&Bast 4½s '46	4	4	4
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
6 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
11 Nor Pac 6s 2047	58	57½	58
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	51	50½	51
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	46	46	46
2 Nor Pac 4s '97	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	64	64	64
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42¼	42¼
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108½	108½	108½
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108⅞	108½	108⅞
1 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	47	47	47
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	85½	85½	85½
14 Penn Co 4s '52	103	102¾	103
2 Pen-Dix 6s '41 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Pen Oh&Det 4½'77	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
3 Pen Pt & Lt 4½s '74	107⅛	107	107
6 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	107⅞	107¾	107¾
8 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108¼	108	108¼
12 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103¼	102¾	103
1 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	97	96¾	97
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	97	97	97
1 Pen RR 4s '48 st	114	114	114
7 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88½	88½	88½
1 Pen RR 3¼s '52	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	114¾	114¾	114¾
5 Pere Marq 4s '56	56½	56½	56½
8 Phila Co 5s '67	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Philippine Ry 4s 3731b	4	4	4
2 PCC&StL 5s 70A	105½	105½	105½
1 PCC&StL 5s 75B	106	106	106
85 Phillips Pet 3s 48	108¼	108¼	108¼
11 PCC&StL4¼s77	98¾	98⅛	98¾
2 Pitt Coke&Fr 4½s52	99	99	99
5 Pitt&WV 4½s 60C	51½	51½	51½
34 Portl Gen E 4½s60	70	68¾	69⅛
1 Potomac El P3½s68	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6 Readg 4½s 97 A	68½	68	68
3 Republic Steel 4½s 61	98¼	98¼	98¼
7 Republic Steel 4½s 56	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 Revere Cop&B4¼s56	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
5 St L S F 4½s 78	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 St L SW rfg 5s 90	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 St LSW 1st 4s 89	61½	61½	61½
18 SA&A Pass 4s'43	65	65	65
5 San Ant Pub Sv 4s'63	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Schulco 6½s'46	28	28	28
1 Schulco 6½s'46 B st	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
12 Seab A L cn 6s'45	4½	4⅜	4⅜
1 Sea A L 6s'45 ct	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2 Shell Un 2½s'54	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Socony-Vac 3s'64	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
7 Sou Kraft 4¾s'46	102	102	102
1 Sou Pac 4½s'68	39¾	39¾	39¾
15 Sou Pac 4½s'81	39¼	39	39¼
14 So Pac 4½s'69	39½	39¼	39¼
1 So Pac rfg 4s'55	57¾	57¾	57¾
1 So Pac cit 4s'49	39	39	39
6 So Pac 3¾s'46	52	51⅞	51⅞
5 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	45¾	45	45
3 South Ry 6½s'56	75¾	75⅜	75⅜
1 South Ry gen 4s'56	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
5 Stand Oil N J 3s'61	104⅝	104½	104⅝
16 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	104¼	104	104
20 Studebaker cv 6s'45	95	94	94½
8 Swift & Co 3¼s'50	105½	105	105⅜
5 T RR A St L 5s'44	113½	113½	113½
2 T RR A St L 4s'53	109	109	109
7 Tex Corp 3s'49	104¾	104¾	104¾
31 Third Ave aj 5s'60	19¾	19¼	19¼
10 Third Ave 4s'60	56¾	56¼	56¼
4 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
15 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
2 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113½	113½	113½
3 Un Pac 3½s '71	97½	97½	97½
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	97½	97½	97½
2 Unit Bis Am 3½s '55	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	82¾	82¾	82¾
2 U S Steel 2.10s '49	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Utah P&L 5s '44	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 VirginRy 3¾s'66	108⅛	108¼	108⅛
2 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Walwrth 4s'55	66½	66½	66½
7 Westn Md 4s'52	83⅜	83½	83⅜
2 Western Un 5s'51	65½	65½	65½
6 Western Un 5s'60	64¾	64⅝	64¾
3 Western Un 4½s'50	63⅜	63¼	63⅜
2 Wilson&Co 4s'55	105½	105½	105½
5 Wis Pub Svc 4s'61	110	110	110
5 Young S&T cv 4s'48	103⅞	103½	103⅞

Foreign Bonds

1 Antwerp 5s 58	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
3 Australia 5s 55	47	47	47
11 Australia 4½s 56	40⅝	40	40
5 Austria 5s 57	10	10	10
1 Brabil 6½s 27-57	12	12	12
2 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	12	12	12
3 Brisbane 5s 57	55	55	55
1 Buen A 4¾s 77	43¾	43¾	43¾
15 Canada 4s	79⅛	79	79
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	11	11	11
1 Chile 6s '63	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Colomb 5s '61 Jan	23½	23½	23½
3 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	24	24	24
2 Cuba 5½s '53	103	103	103
1 Cuba 5½s '45	74½	74½	74½
1 Denmark 6s '42	33¼	33¼	33¼
1 Dom 1st 5½s '69 ext	68	68	68
2 Dom 1st 5½s '26-40	68½	68½	68½
20 Ger Gov 5½s '65	16	15½	15⅝
1 Gt Con El Jap 7s '44	81	81	81
1 Hait 6s '52	71	71	71
1 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	28½	28½	28½
14 Italy 7s 1951	47½	47⅜	47⅜
2 Met Water 5½s 50	45	45	45
13 Milan City 6½s 52	30½	30	30
1 Minas Ger 6½s 58	7½	7½	7½
2 N Sou Wales 5s 57	49	48¾	49
1 N Sou Wales 5s 58	47	47	47
4 Panama 5s 63A st asd	55	54	55
1 Per 1st 6s 60	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
2 Perp Rnd 6s 1961	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
3 Prussia 6s 52	13½	13½	13½
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	7⅞	7	7⅞
3 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
5 Sante Pe Prov 4s 64	54¾	54¾	54¾
13 Sao Paul St 7s 40	32	31½	32
10 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
5 Tokyo City 5½s 61	59	59	59
1 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	58	58	58
4 Urug aj 3¾s&4½s'79	35½	35¼	35½

Total bond sales today (in dollars) 2,082,000. Previous day 3,628,700. Week ago 4,219,800. Year ago 6,784,600. Two years ago 6,335,950. Jan 1 to date 924,235,950. Year ago 945,080,700. Two years ago 1,037,487,130.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Gen Steel Wares, Ltd				
7% cum pf	25c	Aug. 20	Aug. 10	
New Bruns F Ins	15c	Aug. 1	July 19	
Revere (Paul) P Ins	5c	Aug. 1	July 23	
Accumulated				
Grafton & Knight pf	$1.75	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	
No West P S 7% pf	$1.75	Sep. 3	Aug. 20	
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Sep. 3	Aug. 20	
Initial				
Mich Minerals	1c	July 25	July 20	
Interim				
Imp Tob Gt Br & I	7½%			
Rem Rand	20c	Oct. 1	Sep. 10	
Irregular				
Cal Pac T & Tr S Fr	$1	Aug 1	July 22	
Gt Lakes Dr & Dock Co	25c	Aug. 15	Aug. 2	
Special				
Puget Sd P & Tim	$1	Sep. 3	Aug. 15	
Reduced				
Gt Lakes D & D	25c	Aug. 15	Aug. 2	
Pemigewasset V R R	$2.60	Aug. 1	July 17	
Regular				
Am Auto Ins St L	25c	Q Sep. 15	Aug. 31	
Anglo-Canadian Tel Co Class A	15c	Q Sep. 3	Aug. 15	
Bankers Tr Co (Des Moines, Ia)	25c	Q Aug. 1	July 31	
Baker Hotel Dallas	3.186c	July 20	July 1	
Baker Hotel Dallas	30c	A July 20	July 1	
Butler Bros pf	37½c	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 7	
Cal Pac T & Tr S Fr pf	87½c	Q Aug. 1	July 22	
Carman & Co A	50c	Q Aug. 31	Aug. 15	
Cov & Cincin Br	$3	Q July 3	June 29	
Diam Ice & Coal Co	7%			
Fla Pow Corp pf A	$1.75	Q Sep. 3	July 25	
Fla Pow Corp 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep. 3	Aug. 15	
Gen Steel Wares Ltd	87½c	Q Sep. 3	Aug. 15	
7% cum pf	$1.75	Q Aug. 20	Aug. 10	
Gold & Stock Tel Co	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 30	
Internatl Ocean Tele Co	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 30	
Knickerbocker Fd	8c	Q Aug. 20	July 31	
Middlesex Water	75c	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 23	
Nat Gypsum pf $1.12½	Q Sep. 3		Aug. 16	
New Bruns F Ins	75c	S Aug. 1	July 19	
North Riv Ins Co	25c	Q Sep. 10	Aug. 22	
Northwest P S 7% pf	$1.75	Sep. 3	Aug. 20	
Northwest P S 6% pf	$1.50	Sep. 3	Aug. 20	
Oswego & Syr R R	$2.25	S Aug. 20	Aug. 8	
Pac Fire Ins Co	$1.50	Q Aug. 9	Aug. 2	
Parker (SC) & Co, Inc Cl A	50c	Q Aug. 1	July 25	
Parker (SC) & Co, Inc 40c pf	10c	Q Aug. 1	July 25	
Pitts Coke & Iron Co $5 cv pf	$1.25	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 20	
Polithania S Bk	$1	S Aug. 1	July 31	
Puget Sd P&T pf	30c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 16	
Railway&Light Sec Co (Del)6% pf A	$1.50	Q Aug. 1	July 25	
Rem Rand pf	$1.12½	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 10	
Revere (Paul) Fire Ins Co	60c	S Aug. 1	July 23	
Rich Ice Cream Co, Inc	50c	Aug. 1	July 15	
Russell-Miller Mill	$1	Q Aug. 1	July 20	
Servel, Inc	25c	Sep. 1	Aug. 15	
Southwest Life Ins	35c	Q July 15		
Sun Oil	25c	Q Aug. 15	Aug. 24	
Sun Oil pf	$1.50	Q Sep. 3	Aug. 10	
Tampa Elec	56c	Q Aug. 15	July 31	
Tampa Elec pf	$1.75	Q

'Dear Friend' Note Used by Reed To Refute Roosevelt

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—James A. Reed, replying to President Roosevelt's charge that he had forsaken the Democratic Party in 1936 and 1932 and probably in 1928, produced a letter addressed "My Dear Friend Jim" in which Mr. Roosevelt thanked him for his aid in the 1932 campaign.

The former Democratic Senator from Missouri said in a statement that if President Roosevelt "has forgotten all my efforts for him in 1932 then his recollections must be as poor as his judgment."

Mr. Reed said he went to Albany in 1932 at Mr. Roosevelt's request and later answered speeches by Herbert Hoover, the Republican standard-bearer, also at the request of Mr. Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt had also, in speaking of Mrs. Reed, remarked, "We all remember that sweatshop matter, of course."

Mr. Reed replied that Mrs. Reed, "like Mrs. Roosevelt, is in business, but any statement to the effect that Mrs. Reed has ever run a sweatshop is infamously false and has been found to be false by four United States judges.

". . . Wages paid at the Donnelly Garment Company (of which Mrs. Reed is President) are now and have been far in excess of the wages required under the Wage and Hour Law and those paid in union shops in this section."

The Donnelly Company is in litigation with the National Labor Relations Board over a union contract.

Toronto 'Y' Gives City Bound Lads Camp Life Taste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—More than 400 have been enrolled in the Toronto West End Y. M. C. A. annual Stay-at-Home Camp which is being carried on again this year to give boys who are unable to leave the city an opportunity to take part in a real camp program.

The boys come to the "Y" each morning and return home in the evening. On Wednesday they are taken to High Rock and Sunnybrook Park to spend the day, returning that night to sleep at the gymnasium.

Canadian Soldiers Out of By-Elections

OTTAWA, July 25 (CP)—Vote of the soldiers on active service will not be taken in the four by-elections to be held on Aug. 19, Air Minister C. E. Power told the House of Commons. Electoral officials were of the opinion it would be "utterly impracticable" to set up the complicated machinery necessary to take the vote of men in England, Iceland, Greenland and scattered all over Canada, he said.

"That answer is hardly good enough," declared Conservative leader R. B. Hanson. He charged the Government was in too big a hurry to get the by-elections over and was unwilling to spend the money to take the soldier vote. "It could be done if there was the will to do it," he added.

Canal Bomb Rumor Source Still Hidden

PANAMA, Panama (AP)—An extensive check of military and civil centers here failed to disclose the source of a widespread rumor that a bomb explosion had taken 60 lives in the Canal Zone.

Officials engaged in construction of a third set of Canal Locks and other defense activities flatly denied any explosion had occurred at the Pedro Miguel Locks or in that vicinity. A check of workmen also was negative.

The rumor apparently originated on the Pacific side of the Isthmus and spread Eastward across the Canal Zone. Newspaper offices were deluged with calls.

Some expressed belief the rumor was the work of "Fifth Columnists" seeking to created anxieties among Canal workers.

Byrnes Refuses To Seek Farley Job

SPARTANBURG, S. C. (AP)—Senator James F. Byrnes told reporters here that he had asked Party leaders to eliminate him from consideration as a possible choice for National Chairman of the Democratic Party to succeed James A. Farley, who is soon to retire from the post.

Senator Byrnes said he had been approached both at Chicago, where the National Convention was held, and at Washington by Party leaders, but had declined to permit the use of his name for the chairmanship.

City Slashes Tax Rate To Aid Arms Program

OXNARD, Calif. (AP)—The Oxnard City Council, observing that the National Defense Program was placing a heavy burden upon taxpayers, has lightened the load at home. It pared its 1940-41 budget to a near-record low and slashed the city's tax rate 5 cents on $100 assessed valuation, from $1.40 to $1.35.

Scotch Regalia Officers Meet Due to 'Emergency'

EDINBURGH, July 25 (AP)—The officers of state responsible for care of the Scottish Crown Regalia met July 22 for the first time in 110 years because of the "present emergency."

World Organizing Seen by Fisher As Way to Peace

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 25 (AP)—A permanent world peace is possible only through a world governmental organization in which law is substituted for war, Irving Fisher, professor emeritus of economics at Yale University, declared in a prepared address July 22.

"Our own immediate concern," he told the sixth annual conference of the Cowles Commission for Research in Economics, "is the military problem of preventing Hitler from possibly including America in his scheme.

"Next will come the great economic problems of world money and trade. But we shall not finish until we have solved the great political problem of world peace through world organization."

Mr. Fisher said "Hitlerism" was only a "superficial cause" of the European war.

"Among the intermediate causes of this war are the world-wide depression and the monetary deflation which largely caused the depression," Mr. Fisher asserted.

"To destroy Hitler is a military problem. To destroy unstable money and trade restrictions are economic problems. But to destroy war as an institution is a political problem."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE — Best sellers. You make 50c profit on new 21-folder $1 Assortment. Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1. Other big-profit assortments. Experience unnecessary. 50c sample on approval. SCHWER, Dept. S-35, Westfield, Mass.

NEW "PERSONALIZING" IDEA IN CHRISTMAS CARDS
Outstanding seller. Smart 21-card $1 Christmas Assortment. Give 24 "Individualized Greetings" Seals FREE. 50c profit. Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other assortments. No experience. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP, 808 Adams, Elmira, New York.

SELL Christmas Cards. New "Beauty Queen" 21-card assortment sells $1—you make 50c. Outstanding value, appeal. Ten other assts. Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1. 21 Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. S-1, Boston, Mass.

UP TO 100% profit. Show friends leading Christmas card assortment. Cost 50c up. 9 boxes, 58 Personals. Samples on approval. Doehla, S-41, Fitchburg, Mass.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

NEW lake-shore camp in pines, 4 rooms and bath, for August occupancy; near Concord Christian Science church; $25 per week. R. W. CLEMENT, WEBSTER LAKE, FRANKLIN, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE — Tourist camps; dry land and irrigated farms, dude and stock ranches. Write FRANK WILHELM, Bonded Agent, 2916 First Avenue North, Billings, Montana.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

LOCUST COURT and LOCUST ARMS

55-59 LOCUST AVENUE

5 minutes' walk to station; a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious; rentals moderate. Representative on premises.

ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Larchmont 327

FLEETWOOD WEST
1472 Midland Ave., Bronxville, N. Y., Vicinity
One block North of Fleetwood Station
Modern elevator building, spacious 3-4 room apts., 1 bath; 5 rooms, 2 baths.
ARTHUR E. MUTH, *Management*
MRS. WALTHER, Agent Beverly 8244

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Opportunity for young man to share attractive completely furnished apartment near Riverside Drive and Columbia University. Write Box N-11, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

FLUSHING, N. Y., 144-44 Sanford Ave.—3 delightful rooms, cool, quiet, near church and transit; $50.00. JOHNSON, Fl. 9-8232 R.

Phipps Garden Apartments
Sunnyside, Long Island City, N. Y.
(Only 25 Minutes from Grand Central)
1½ to 4 Rooms, $36 up
Modern apartments, in a setting of beautifully landscaped gardens with tall trees, flowering shrubbery. Nearby public tennis courts and other recreational features. Social Room. Indoor tenant activities include a Camera Club which has its own dark room. Development is under ownership management. References required.
5101 — 39th Avenue, L. I. City
(Corner 50th St. and 39th Ave.)

5th Ave., 1150 (96th) N. Y. C.
6, 8, 9 ROOM suites; magnificent park views; open fireplaces, spacious layouts; from $1,750. Premises of Duff & Conger, 1142 Madison Ave. BUtterfield 8-1200.

BEDDING

MARKS bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized, remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th) N. Y. C. TR 7-8135

COUNTRY BOARD

Crystal Lake Lodge, Enfield, N. H.
Rest, recreation. $16-18. For pamphlet write above or Kenneth Harbison, 1537 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SEBAGO LAKE, ME.—Shore front, 2 cozy cottages, nicely furnished, improvements; gorgeous view; 4½ acres pines, privacy, bathing, fishing, going west, sell, rent. Phone Elsa May, 10463 White Plains; write B. Gerard, Naples, Me.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING home with attention. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 5th Street, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

QUIET and secluded room for rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, South Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE—Five large rooms, oil-burner, extra lavatory, attached garage; garden, shade trees. 128 Stuart Street, Lynbrook, N. Y. Lyn. 2586.

CATSKILLS — Furnished house, 8 rooms, bath; barns, ½ acre, lawn, gardens, fruit trees; perfect location, beauty, convenience; $3500. ERINGER, Mt. Pleasant, Ulster Co., N. Y.

FLORAL PARK, N. Y.—Dwelling, 5 rooms, bath, hot-water heat, garage; lot 40x100; full price $3000.00, easy terms. CHARLES E. MURPHY, 105 McKee Street.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

EXPERIENCED salesman, successful record, wishes [illegible]

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS
Individual rooms for each account.
ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC.
67th St., Cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C.
Tra. 7-6000

MOVING, LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PAYING GUESTS

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England Homestead; all modern improvements; excellent table; ideal vacation spot; reasonable rates.

BROOKSIDE INN on Lake Champlain, Westport, N. Y.—Mountains, private bathing beach; homelike, restful surroundings; single $20 double $17.50. MRS. RUBY DUPEE.

MAPLELAWN—A lovely home in the beautiful Litchfield Hills, welcomes guests for weekends or vacation; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. F. H. SMITH, RFD, New Preston, Conn.

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE

Advertised only in the Monitor. A quaint vacation place in the mountains on a lake, near the sea. Our own fresh vegetables. Modern improvements. Weekly rates $17.50 to $27. Send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, CAMDEN, ME.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwins, other grands perfect, reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7020

J. EUGENE GEER, Real Estate Broker
High Street, Hempstead, N. Y.
Hempstead 623 and 285

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

BEECHHURST, N. Y., 154-51 12th Road—Quiet, residential section, 4 miles Fair; 5c bus; 2 large rooms and bath; reserve now; couple $2.50, weekly $15. WITT, Fl. 3-7499.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 146-43 Beech Ave.—Exclusive private home, beautifully furnished, rooms comparable to first-class hotel for discriminating guests; maid service; garden, trees; parking; reasonable. Walton, Ind. 3-1055.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 30-24 152nd St.—3 double corner rooms, 1 single, light, airy, quiet; private home; residential street near beautiful Bowne Park; convenient; very reasonable rates. TOWNSEND, Fl. 3-5790.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 43-71 170th St.—Large, sunny rooms; twin or double beds, excellent mattresses; baby's crib; entire floor available; good location; $1.00 each. WOODS, Fl. 7-4426.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 35-44 166th St.—Large, cool rooms; private home, residential section; 3 minutes Fair, convenient all transit; free parking; $1.50 each. VERBURG, Fl. 9-5933.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 142-18 N. Hempstead Tpk.—Private home; walking distance Fair; single $1.50, double $2.50; parking. Uttley, Fl. 9-0659.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 143-71 Ash Ave. Fl. 9-8461 J—Large, cool rooms, private home, nice porch; near church, Fair, transit. MRS. LEPHARDT.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 35-50 169th St.—3 double connecting or separate; private bath; excellent location; $1.50 each. HUMM, Fl. 9-7494.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 59-22 Parsons Blvd.—Light, airy rooms; $1.00 per person; 4 minutes Fair; parking. VETTER, Fl. 9-2988.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 142-03 58th Ave.—Private home, large, airy rooms; walking distance Fair; free parking. Ind. 3-2530.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 134-28 Maple Ave.—Attractive rooms within mile of Flushing Gate; free parking. MRS. K., Fl. 9-3261.

JAMAICA, N. Y., 172-25 Henley Road—Rooms in private home; free parking; $1.00 each. DEPUY, Republic 9-7591.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WANTED—Married couple or 2 single persons to share beautiful country home; $35 weekly, including meals; car available; refs exchanged; near bus and Newport. Mary L. D. Tremblay, 52 Middle Rd., Portsmouth, R. I.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Ideal vacation resort; rooms on ocean front; near good restaurant. 243 Humphrey St. Ly 2-3597.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Apt. 10—Attractive, quiet rooms, near The Mother Church; elevator to 5th floor. McGRATH, Com. 0084.

BOSTON, 21 Fairfield St.—Outside rooms, private baths, singles, light housekeeping, kitchenette, elevator. Com. 9289.

BOSTON, 379 Marlboro St.—Large room, cool and comfortable, for 1 or 2; near Mass. Station; grille if desired; tourists.

N. Y. C., 400 Fort Washington Ave. (Apt. 2-B)—Comfortable room; gentleman preferred; adult family; near church, transportation. Lopez, WI. 7-2849.

N. Y. C., 435 Fort Washington Ave., 5G—Private family offers business man unusual large front room; running water; elevator. De Camp.

N. Y. C. (58th St., near Sutton Place)—Newly decorated room, private home; ladies; cross ventilation; semi-private bath. PLaza 8-2280.

N. Y. C. (2025 Broadway-70th), 4-B—Redecorated; outside; running water; singles; piano; transients; elevator. ENdicott 2-3718.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Medfield Drive—Bedroom, living room and bath on the first floor of lovely modern home; breakfast, dinner, garage if desired. Culver 3365-R.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

DAY WORKER, all housework, no heavy laundry; colored. MRS. LADSON, 105-41 171 St., Jamaica, N. Y. Jam. 6-3168.

YOUNG woman wants housework anywhere in New York State. Write MISS F. GROSS, 215 Rapin Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

CHESLEY LODGE, P. O. Dover, N. H.—A fine place to spend a vacation; overlooking Great Bay, easy drive to beaches, lakes, mountains, sports; $15 week, $2.50 week-end. ELIZABETH W. CHESLEY.

PINE PLACE, Country Inn, housekeeping cottages; swimming, tennis; selected, refined, quiet; week-end rate $5.00. Jan Williams, Saugerties, N. Y.

THE WHITE HOUSE, near Annapolis—Beautiful vacation spot; restful; swimming, boating; best food, home produced; $15 weekly. Mrs. L. W. Krapish, Riva, Md.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PARISIAN teacher, highly recommended, wishes position with family—French, English, piano, arts, crafts; children or adults. Write Box L-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertising phone 4-2560 Monday Wednesday and Friday mornings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

• *Ends Saturday, July 27!*
HOWLAND'S 85th
MILL END SALE
Hundreds of really worthwhile opportunities to SAVE MONEY.
• Don't Miss It . . . Come TODAY!!
HOWLAND'S

MECHANICS & FARMERS
SAVINGS BANK
CORNER BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN
Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

READ'S
August Showing
of Furs
Read's Third Floor

MEIGS
Annual August
Fur Sale
Starts Monday!
Precious Furs at Unheard-of Savings!

GREENWICH

Craig Electrical Company
Radio and Electric Appliances
Smith Building
289 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3130

B. Frank Finney Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
President
INSURANCE
134 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3300

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Greenwich 2187 Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Portable Radios
To take on your vacation
$19.95 and up
The Greenwich Electrical Co.
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents
for
ELIZABETH ARDEN
TOILET PREPARATIONS
In Greenwich
34 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

W. D. WEBB, Inc.
Fine Silver and Watches
Fountain Pens
Expert Repairing
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 124

Greenwich Hardware Co.
PICNIC JUGS
PICNIC GRILLS
PICNIC BROILERS
PICNIC CHARCOAL
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frazer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

Fresh Orange Angel Cake
43c each
You may buy half a cake if you wish
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

8 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you
OLSON & JACOBSEN
BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen)
Phone 6-1341

REPAIRING?
Of Course We Do It!
If it is leather goods we can mend it—our workmanship equals our quality.
J. C. HOWARD
269 Trumbull Street

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
First Grade
MILK and CREAM
Dairy Products
763 Main St Phone 1661

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic
Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

MIDDLETOWN

Empire Shoe Rebuilders
167 Main Street
SHOE REBUILDERS
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked

R. W. Camp Co.
Quality Clothes for the Men of the Family
Visit our Boys Own Shop
Outfitters for Boy Scouts
412-416 MAIN STREET

DODGE PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Haythorn Motors, Inc.
New Location: 100 Main Street
Corner Williams St. Tel. 1788
Washing Polishing Lubricating
AAA ALA

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards
CLEANERS.

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
349 ELM STREET — Phone 6-1329

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Coombs
FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

SYKES & LIBBY
INC.
Jewelers for 27 Years
Watches and Diamonds
808 CHAPEL STREET

Walk-Over
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe
HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Ann Allen Gowns
2K Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers Silversmiths
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, corner Temple

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
WASHED, STORED
AND REPAIRED
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Norwalk 8658 9 a. m. to 11 a. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Vacation Hints!
Gloves—Bags—Handkerchiefs
Costume Jewelry—Hosiery—Lingerie
Foundation Garments
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington Street, South Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

—SALE—
ENNA JETTICKS $3.95 and $4.45
Discontinued Styles. Reg. $5 to $6
BOSTONIANS reg. 8.50 to 10.00 $7.45
MANSFIELDS reg. 5.50 to 6.50 $4.95
ARNOLD'S
64 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MID-SUMMER
CLEARANCE SALES
in Every Department
WOMEN'S—MEN'S—BOYS'
WEARING APPAREL
Charge Accounts Invited
FRANKEL'S
262 Atlantic Street, Stamford
South Norwalk, Conn.

TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new recapping plant fully equipped to handle recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

Downes-Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and The Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electric Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

96TH SEMI-ANNUAL
CLOTHING SALE
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
241 Main Street, Stamford, Conn.

Mid-Summer
Clearance
M. MOLTASCH & SON
278-280 Main St.

Why Not Bank With
THE FIDELITY
TITLE & TRUST CO.
129 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St., Stamford Phone 3-3171
Pre-Inventory
Clearance
Starts Saturday—July 20th
Grand Opportunity to save!

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
900 Atlantic Street Stamford 8-2136

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5597 Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at Sears
for Sporting Goods!
ENJOY LIFE OUTDOORS
Tennis and Golf Equipment at lowest prices for value.
Tents, cots, hammocks, stoves and jugs for camping.
Famous Waterwitch Outboard Motors priced from $24.95
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W MAIN STREET 3-0169

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"It pays to shop at G. B. & H's"
We Call Especial Attention to Our
Boys' Department
Shirts, Ties, Trousers, Shorts, Pajamas, Handkerchiefs and Sweaters.
Always at reasonable prices.

Picnic Time Is Here!
Enjoy Leisure Hours While
We Do Your Laundry

PERRYS
PHONE 3-3161

Midsummer Clearance starts this week—all Summer Wearables Reduced. Values on Wash Slacks, Shorts, Polo Shirts, etc.
St. John & Sullivan
70 South Main Street Ph. 4-4822

The MILLER & PECK CO.
There's 25% more value in the fabric and fit of these wonderful
VAN HEUSEN SHIRTS
In white and fancies—sizes 14 to 17
$1.95

Leave cares behind! Let us paint your home while you are on vacation.
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
This Fall—more than ever
"Be Smart About Clothes and Money"

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Barometers — Magnifiers
Binoculars — Opera Glasses
Field Glasses — Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

Beauty Shoppe
Open 9:30-8:00 P. M.
Closed Wed. 1:00 P. M.
MARY KAY
Phone Appointments
CH. 9692
3811 OLD YORK ROAD

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraff's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frostea Foods

CLEMENTS & HEILAND, INC.
Studebaker
Sales — Service
Telephone Forest 5410
5914 Liberty Heights Ave., City Line

New York

ALBANY

W. M. Whitney & Co.
Albany's headquarters for sportswear all kinds and styles of bathing suits, slack ensembles, and spectator sports wear. You'll have much more fun if you know that you are correctly outfitted!
ALBANY'S SPORTSWEAR CENTER
WHITNEY'S SECOND FLOOR

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NORTH PEARL STREET

Harry Simmons Co., Inc.
SINCE 1868
Broadway at Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Complete stock of attractive summer furniture at unusually low prices. Our low cost of selling means a real saving for you.

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN G. MYERS
Albany
•
Don't Miss Our Annual
Storewide
Summer Clearance
Beginning Monday

Family Laundry Service
Think of it! Nine pounds of flat work and wearing apparel washed and ironed "The Killip Way" for only $1.39—Each additional pound 13c.
Try this superlative Ready-to-Wear Service.
Get the Killip Quality
Phone 5-3311

Take Advantage of
Luddy's Mid-Summer Sale
Seasonal merchandise at a substantial saving.
Luddy
92 STATE STREET, ALBANY

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For THRIFTY PEOPLE
August Is a Month of Special Values
when you can plan to make your budget include a lot of extras. Annual Fur Sale. Annual Blanket Sale. Semi-Annual Furniture Sale, and other Special Events—
at McLEAN'S

July Clearance Sale
GREAT BARGAINS *in every Kind of* SUMMER SHOES
Men's—Women's—Children's
Quality Footwear
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

DOUGLAS COAL
& SUPPLY CO.
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Flue Lining, Brick, Steel Products
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

McCOMB AND McCOMB
Cleaners-of-Fine-Rugs
A 9x12 Domestic Rug Shampooed for $2
SCARSDALE 205. TUCKAHOE 2035.
SCARSDALE, N.Y.

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meldrum Bros.
Del-Park Garage
and Socony
Service Stations
Mobilgas and Mobiloil
General Tires
Delco Batteries
Cars Waxed $1.99 up
For Service Telephone
1432 DELAWARE AVE.
North of Delaware GR. 9763
2058 DELAWARE AVE.
at Amherst RI. 9764

KENMORE BUILDERS
SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5000

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4573 Open Evenings

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

CORTLAND

When you think
of Paint, Wall Paper or Linoleum
think of us
H. C. MUNSON
Phone 624 108 Main Street

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS
OIL COMPANY
2 CAYADUTTA STREET

ITHACA

(Continued)
GULFLEX GULFPRIDE
GULF NO NOX GASOLINE
Three Necessities for Your Motoring Pleasure
For Safety Ride on
GOODYEAR TIRES and LIFEGUARDS
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Ithaca, N. Y.
Phone 2128

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment
Phone 3047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

Ice Cream Center
Marian Margaret Ice Cream Fountain Service

Delicious for Dinners Desserts at Home
106 N. Aurora St. Phone 2201

JAMESTOWN

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

Welcome to The Chautauqua Region
One of America's Summer Playgrounds
and welcome to
NELSON'S of Jamestown
Dept. Store of Specialty Shops
106-110 E. SECOND STREET

IT'S SUMMERTIME
at
BIGELOW'S
The Friendly Store
Handy to Chautauqua!
There's always a Pleasant Welcome Awaiting You

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Bldg.)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
De. 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere

TEL. FRANKLIN 1330
MRS. LOUIS SPITZER
1042 BROADWAY
BEAUTY CULTURE
in All Its Branches
Specializing in Permanent Waving

FLUSHING

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Mirrors Venetian Blinds
Paintings
INDEPENDENCE 3-4400

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-24 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-8558

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN, FLORIST, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phone
Next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 3-4444-4448

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
136-19 38 AVENUE
INDEPENDENCE 3-5900
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

SID'S
YOUR HAIRDRESSER
We specialize in permanent waves of natural loveliness.
Main St. and 58th Ave. Fl 9-1115
Free Parking at Community Parking

Have Your Brakes Adjusted
EXPERT REPAIRING
PARK FLUSHING GARAGE
24-Hour Service
SOCONY PRODUCTS
135-27 40th Road Fl. 9-7500
Opp. Grove St. entrance L. I. R. R.

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bo 8-7863 10 to 12 daily except Saturdays and Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159th Street REpublic 9-5360

ROSTON'S
Hosiery, Girdles, Gloves, Lingerie, Housecoats and Robes
72-30 Austin St. Bo. 8-4515

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8501-2

FREEPORT

Frosted Beverages and Frozen Desserts
easily made at home from ingredients on our shelves.
UNITED FOOD STORE
HERMAN REIMER, Prop.
27 So. Main Street Phone 913—923

PITTERMAN'S MARKET
Quality Meats
and Pratt's Fresh Frozen Fruits and Vegetables
131 SO. MAIN ST. PH. FREE. 1946
Free Delivery

FREEPORT—Roosevelt

FREE DELIVERY
FRUITS & VEGETABLES
ECKHARDTS FARM STAND
Complete Line of Fruits and Vegetables
Ice Cream—Full Pint 10c
Nassau Road and Lakewood Avenue
Roosevelt, L. I., N. Y.

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

MURPHY'S
Storage Warehouse
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

Quality Homes Built to Order
JOSEPH G. BROWNLIE
Builder
Phone Great Neck 4284
Visit Demonstration Home—
15 Whistler Road, Munsey Park

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

Specials in Linoleum
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front St. Hempstead 6000

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
50 MAIN ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Closing for the Summer
Dresses, 2 for $5.00—2 for $7.00
All Better Dresses, $5.98
Millinery 50c and 75c
Fann's
255 FULTON AVENUE

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

Come and Visit
HABERMAN'S
NEW MODERN STORE
8214 Roosevelt Ave.
HA. 4-8220 NE 9-2447

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507
Garage Headquarters for the visitors to our World's Fair.
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

Dulion's
Phone HA. 6-1079
BREAKFAST SERVED FOR WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS
Luncheon Dinner
37-38 90th Street, Jackson Heights

SUPERIOR MARKET, Inc.
ARTHUR URNSTEIN, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Sea Food, Provisions
Modernized and Sanitary
Orders Promptly Delivered
82-18 Roosevelt Ave. HAV. 4-9718

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

For Conscientious Service
Call Havemeyer 6-0232
WALTER'S HAND LAUNDRY
3764 86TH STREET
MENDING - DARNING - BUTTONS
Early morning pick-ups and deliveries

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in all its branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

Founded 1870
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 JAMAICA AVENUE
Corner N. Y. Blvd. Opp. Merrick Theatre
FURNITURE—RUGS—RADIOS
APPAREL
Charge Accounts—24 Months to Pay
OPEN EVENINGS

NEW YORK

Long Island

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway Tel. Imp 4146

DREVES SWEET SHOPPE
Try our Special Fresh Peach Sodas and Sundaes. We make our own ice-cream.
253-24 Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-2334
Prompt Deliveries

LYNBROOK

Storewide
SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE
Thursday and Friday, July 26 and 27
Nationally known bathing apparel included in this sale.
I. Jacobson & Son
23 Atlantic Avenue, Lynbrook

S & M Service Station
GREASING—SIMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given.
Free pick-up and delivery.
Esso
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway Phone Lyn 3164

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

"From a Bite to a Meal"
MIESTEN'S
Home-made Ice Cream
46 Atlantic Avenue Lyn 6330

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
Second Street Lynbrook 2777
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

PORT WASHINGTON

Crawford Antique Repair Shop
Restoration and Reproduction of Antique and Period Furniture
Clock Cases and Works Repaired
Grandfather—Banjo—Mantel
Two Evergreen Avenue
Port Washington 1670-W

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 5-3220

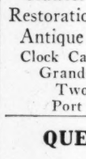
QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

SUPER **Faust** MARKET
Tulip and Plainfield Avenues
"Quality Foods at Low Prices"
SELF SERVICE
Groceries, Vegetables, Dairy Products, Meats

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 2-5153 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440



JOHN LUCK
Home Cooking and Baking
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Rich. Hill 2-4001
106-09 Jamaica Ave.

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

VO-PHOTO SERVICE
8027 JAMAICA AVENUE
Complete Line of Cameras, Photo Supplies and Movie Equipment for the Amateur
Specializing in Commercial and Industrial Photos
Virginia 7-9379 Harry Vogt, Prop.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane New York
Tel BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

MAMARONECK

Walter M. Baxter Co., Inc.
HARDWARE and HOUSEWARES
83 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Phones Mamaroneck 12 and Park 4040

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726, Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers. Telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

GUERNSEY MILK
Ommadine FARMS INC.
Direct from Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUERNSEY MILK
Ommadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

I. B. COHEN
Gabardine and Palm Beach Suits
Slax Sets
507 Main Street

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

Store Wide Clearance Sale
20% to 50% Reductions
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All of the odds and ends must go out. Get your share.
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NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

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NEW YORK

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Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
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HAIR STYLISTS
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Custom Permanents
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Your consultation is invited
THE SHATTUCK STUDIO
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NEW YORK

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SHOE STORE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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White Plains 5747

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road White Plains, N. Y.

Worthwhile Savings!
AUGUST FUR SALE
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LADIES' CUSTOM TAILORS, FURRIERS
116 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 1129

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Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

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Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84 Scars. 2929

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DELLWOOD
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MILK
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52 Lawrence Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

With the recent change in the form of government of France new sets of stamps for both France and the French colonies may be expected. Whether or not Germany will put her print on the stamps even with the passing of the Third French Republic over to the Fascist form of government is not yet readily ascertained. In the past armies of occupation have overprinted the stamps of the country they occupied with the name of their own country, so it seems possible that this same procedure will take place with some of the French stamps.

Time alone will tell just what will happen to the present stocks of stamps throughout the conquered countries from Norway to France, and what will happen to the designs and inscriptions of new stamps to come. In the past the changing border lines of the world have been recorded in the postal emissions of the countries affected and a portrayal of events leading up to those changes. During the recent Spanish revolution victorious forces, on entering an enemy city, would seize the postal stationery and either overprint it for their own use or substitute special stamps, thus giving the stamp collector a deluge of local stamp issues to contend with but which portrayed the advance or retreat of either side. Now that General Franco is at the head of the Spanish Government his portrait appears on the new stamp issues. Stamp issues have likewise pictured the resurgence of the German Reich from the return of the Saar in January, 1935, the occupation of Austria and Czechoslovakia in 1938 and 1939, to the forceful capture of Poland and the resultant European turmoil that still darkens the horizon. Future issues will mark each step that has been taken in the swaying of boundary lines and in changing governments, and the collecting of these stamps will form a well-defined record of current events.

Lithuanian issues commemorating the rehabilitation of Vilnius

New stamp from Manchukuo

Stamps From Foreign Countries

Colombia—A 1-peso value in black color has recently been added to the present set of stamps. The design shows the portrait of Anthonio Jose de Sucre, one of the famous liberators of South America. This value replaces the current 1-peso stamp.

Ecuador—The Pan American Union commemoratives finally made their appearance on July 8th. The postage set consists of four values and the design pictures the massed flags of the twenty-one nations comprising the union. The values and colors are the 5-centavos red and black, the 10-c. dark blue and black, the 50-c. bluish green and black, and the 1-sucre violet and black. The airmail set consists of four values, the design pictures a globe of the Western Hemisphere, on each side of which stands a male figure holding a plane over the globe. The values and colors are the 10-c. orange and blue, the 70-c. deep brown and blue, 1s. red-brown and blue, and the 10s. gray and blue.

Hungary—An additional value of the flood relief stamps has been received. The design appearing on the stamps pictures a soldier bracing himself against the oncoming flood, while in the background is shown a family group of three. The values are the 10-fillers plus 2f., the 20-fillers plus 4f., and the 20-fillers plus 50f.

Manchukuo—The latest issue pictures a stork flying above the naval flag of the warship which bore the Emperor of Manchukuo to Japan on an official visit in June. Two stamps were issued, a 2-fen stamp in rose color and a 4-fen stamp in green color.

Lithuania—Three stamps have arrived recently which commemorate the rehabilitation of Vilnius. The 15-c. shows a view of Vilnius, the 3-c. shows a medallion portrait of Gediminas and the 60-c. the ruins of an old fortress and in the foreground a sailboat on a river.

Rumania—Two stamps have been issued in honor of the Balkan Entente. The values and colors are the 12-lei blue and 16-lei slate blue. The design of the two stamps is the same and shows the shields of the four countries comprising the Entente. The shield of Rumania is in the upper left of the design and below is the shield of Turkey. The shield of Greece is in the upper right and beneath this is the shield of Yugoslavia. In the center is the flaming torch and back of the shields are sprays of laurel.

A new set of stamps to appear soon will be for the benefit of the air forces and will be of eight values. The armament set of stamps of 1939 is to be overprinted "propatria 1940" and will appear both perforated and unperforated.

Spain—Seven values of the current set of stamps have been released showing the portrait of Franco but without the imprint at the bottom. These are the 25-c., brown; 50-c., slate; 60-c., orange; 70-c., ultramarine; 1-peso, black; 4-p., deep red, and 10-p., dark blue.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Early Bicycles Had Such Large Front Wheels?

The use of two wheels, one in front of the other and connected by a bar of some sort, as an aid to locomotion goes back to the days of the ancient Egyptians. A fresco unearthed in Pompeii shows winged figures bestraddling a stick or bar connecting two wheels.

The modern bicycle is a direct development of an invention of Baron Karl von Drais, chief forester to the Grand Duke of Baden. Drais has been called "the father of the bicycle." His contraption consisted of two wheels of equal size connected by a perch. The rider sat astride the frame and propelled the affair by pushing against the ground with his feet, except when his course lay downhill, whereupon he ceased to kick and coasted at exhilarating speeds.

THE HOBBY HORSE
(from a print published in 1819)

The "draisine," as it was called in honor of its inventor, was patented in 1816 and attracted a great deal of attention. Its feature which pointed the way to the modern bicycle was that its front wheel was mounted in a swiveled fork so that it could be steered by handlebars.

The next vital development was the French velocipede, which was driven by a crank fitted with pedals. This led to the construction in England about 1873 of the "ordinary," in which the front wheel was made larger than the rear wheel to gain speed. The greater the circumference of the drive wheel, to which the crank was fitted, the farther the bicycle would go for a single revolution of the pedals and, consequently, the greater the speed at any given rate of pedaling.

The front wheel was made larger and larger until it reached a diameter in some instances of as much as 64 inches, and the rear wheel was reduced in size to a mere 16 inches. This, however, made the wheel difficult to mount and quite hard to manage. An attempt to meet this difficulty was seen in the "star" bicycle of 1880 which had the little wheel in front.

It was not until a return to wheels of equal size and the invention of the sprocket and chain drive that the bicycle as we know it today put in its appearance.

—W. P. Keasbey

Odds and Ends

New Type of Wire

Instead of drawing wire, a new process turns out wire, flat and angled as well as round, by slitting the metal into sheets.

In the Dutch Indies

Aside from the Dutch, the most numerous foreign elements in the Netherlands Indies are Japanese and Germans, about 7,000 of each.

New Minerals

In northern Sweden mining operations have recently discovered 50 minerals new in that country's industrial development.

Homing Pigeons

Training of a homing pigeon in the army begins when the bird is four weeks old.

A Verse for Today . . .

And it shall be said in that day, Lo, this is our God; we have waited for him, and he will save us: this is the LORD; *we will be glad and rejoice in his salvation.*—ISA. 25:9.

Where Would You Find—

1. The U. S. S. R.?
2. The capital of Pennsylvania?
3. The country where a sporran is worn?
4. The Sierra Madre Occidental Range?
5. Myrrh?
6. The Samport Tunnel?
7. A chalet?
8. The Miami River?
9. Ulster?
10. The Rose of Jericho?

(Answers appear on this page.)

In Lighter Vein

Speaking of the Weather

Boarder: "This steak is like a cold day in June—very rare."

Landlady: "Well, your bill is like a day in March—very unsettled."—Christian Advocate.

No Free Concert

Hostess: "I have heard so much about your musical ability. I am quite disappointed. I had expected to see you come with an instrument under your arm. Which instrument do you play?"

Guest: "The piano."

A Curious Prophecy

When Sir Edward Elgar, the famous English composer, was a small boy, he made a curious prophecy about himself. On making his first appearance at school, the master asked him kindly to tell his name.

"Edward Elgar," said the future great.

The teacher, thinking that the boy spoke too brusquely, commanded sternly, "Add the word 'Sir.'"

The Knight-to-be gravely said, "Sir Edward Elgar."

Subtle Approach

"Any of you lads know anything about shorthand?" said the sergeant to a bunch of recruits.

There was a quick response. Six of them fell out at once.

"Righto. They're shorthanded in the cookhouse."

So the six spent the morning peeling potatoes.—Tit-Bits.

Daily Anecdote

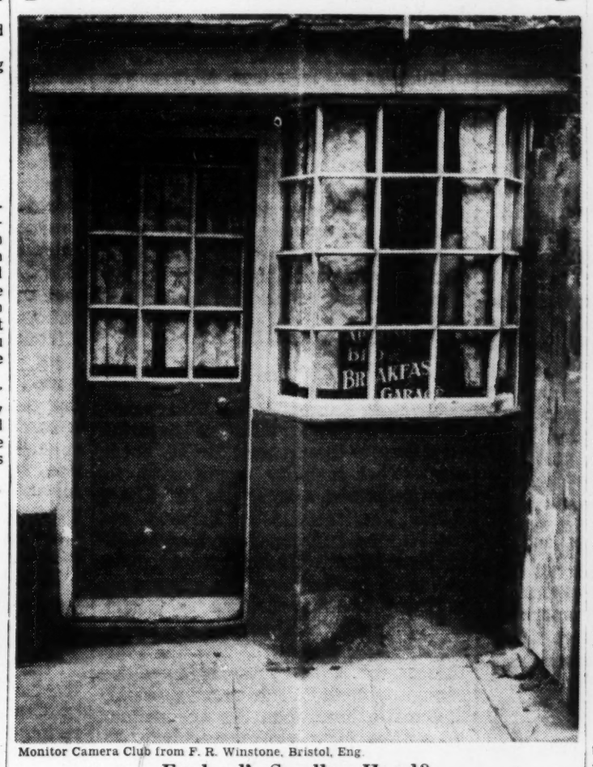
Real Protection

One day, shortly before he became President, Benjamin Harrison was assisting his gardener in adjusting some grape vines, when the latter exclaimed, "General, I don't see much use fixing these vines, for the boys will come on Sunday, while the family is at church, and steal the grapes. You really should get a good, active watch-dog."

"I think I have a better idea," replied Harrison. "If we will only find a good active Sunday school teacher, he will not only take care of the grape vines, but the boys as well."

Daily Quotation

I DO not know of any way so sure of making others happy as being so myself.—SIR ARTHUR HELPS.



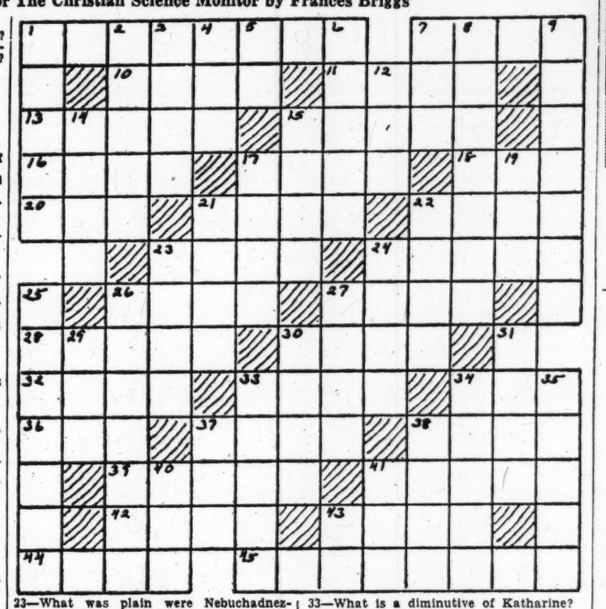
Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng

England's Smallest Hotel?

The frontage of this building in Bideford, Devon, can be spanned by an average man with arms outstretched. The walls are of cob, 26 inches thick, and the house measures 17 feet in depth. The upper story consists of but one room.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where was the street called "Straight"?
7—If you were in Moscow, in what direction would you travel to reach Murom?
10—What is aluminum sulphate?
11—What sound is made by a snake?
13—Where was Ibsen born?
15—What is a city of Yugoslavia?
16—Cows.
17—What vehicle is used on snow?
18—What is a river of China?
20—To observe.
21—What is an amusement device of cars which circle with sudden jerks?
22—What is more valuable in the hand than are two in the bush?
23—What is smallest easily measured portion of a fluid?
24—Disney's Donald Duck is really what?
26—What is a composition for two performers?
27—Who is Shylock's wife?
28—What is after end of a vessel?
30—What month was called "Quintilis" by Romans?
32—Who was judge of Israel after Abimelech?
33—What was first name of Goldmark, Hungarian composer?
34—Vacancy (abbr.)
36—What is a town of Alabama?
37—What tree is abundant in Maine?
38—In what mountain region did Horites dwell?
39—Who wrote "The Heathen Chinee"?
41———— Haute is a city of Indiana.
42—What is a commune of Catalonia, Spain?
43—Highway.
44—What is part of a celestial body having the appearance of a handle?
45—What is a national park of California?

Down

1—What is used in ice hockey?
2—Augusta is capital of what State?
3—What is opposite of "aweather"?
4—The earth's source of heat.
5—Centimeter (abbr.).
6—What are counted to induce sleep?
7—What is superlative ending of adverbs?
8—Who was a servant of King Josiah?
9—In Kipling's poem, dawn comes up like what?
12—Where was Kipling born (abbr.)?
14—What is a seaport of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia?
15—What is a cutting or cion?
17—A Kodak picture is often called what?
19—The first ship was what?
21—What is a small singing bird?
22—Sound made by donkey.
23—What was plain were Nebuchadnezzar set up golden image?
24—A small valley
25—Recently taken over by Soviet Russia.
26—What is a city of Ohio?
27—To attract.
29—Summit.
30—What was first name of Miss Addams, American social worker?
31—What held up sword over head of Damocles?
33—What is a diminutive of Katharine?
34—What Italian composer was born in 1813?
35—An island in the Mediterranean.
37—One who votes on affirmative side is what?
38—What is a line of junction?
40—Where is Anniston (abbr.)?
41—What do you call outer end of hitting surface of a golf club?
43—Rupees (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

What Do You Know About the Bible?

Its Trees?

Each question answered correctly counts 20 points.

1. What tree was that into which a certain Jewish tax-gatherer climbed, in order the better to see an informal passing procession?
2. What tree is given as an example of the power and arrogance of the wicked?
3. What two trees furnished two of the most valued crops of the inhabitants of Palestine?
4. What trees were cut down in mountains to the north and transported to Jerusalem to form part of the material for King Solomon's extensive building program?
5. The first book of the Bible mentions a tree growing in the garden in which man was first placed. The last book of the Bible describes the same tree as restored, in man's celestial home. What is it called?

Answers: (1) A sycamore. Luke 19: 4. (2) The bay-tree. Psalms 37, 35. (3) The fig and the olive. Judges 9: 9-11. (4) The cedars of Lebanon. I Kings 10: 27. (5) The tree of life. Genesis 2: 9. Revelation 12: 2.

Bird Sanctuary

Santa Ana, Calif.

Seventeen years ago a retired banker put a beaker of sugar water for humming birds outside his home.

Additional beakers were set out from time to time. So many birds have appeared that now from 6,000 to 8,000 birds of as many as 98 species congregate in the vicinity during the summer time. The familiar ruby-throat of the eastern region of America is also included.

As if to show confidence in their benefactors, hundreds of tiny nests averaging not over one-and-a-half inches in diameter, are built in the trees, and placed on low branches where visitors can see the eggs and fledglings. The nests never contain more than two white eggs the size of peas.

Brevities

Detroit News: We have three types of synthetic rubber already, and the possibilities in the leftover fried eggplant haven't even been scratched.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: The doubleheader movie about Thomas Edison restores our faith in America as the land of opportunity. This is the only country where a poor boy can start out as Mickey Rooney and grow up to be Spencer Tracy.

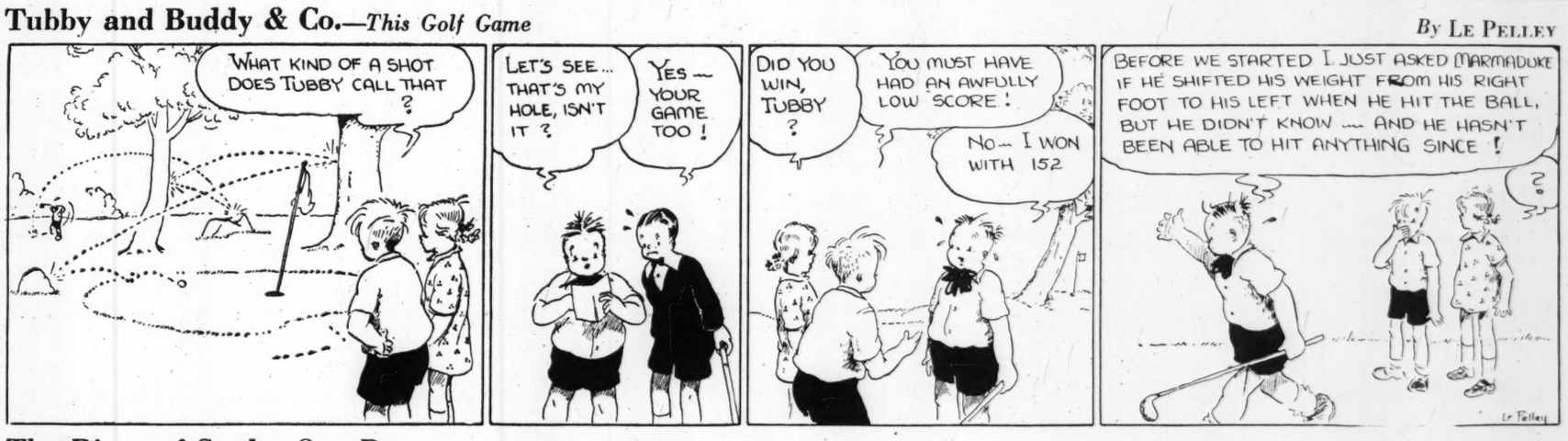
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The official name for Russia: the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
2. Harrisburg.
3. Scotland; a leather pouch worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders.
4. One of the chief mountain ranges of Mexico parallel to the Pacific Coast.
5. An aromatic gum resin from several trees or shrubs of Arabia or Abyssinia.
6. It connects Pau, France, and Canfranc, Spain in the Pyrenees Mountains; over 4 miles long; opened 1928.
7. A Swiss cottage.
8. It rises in Indian Lake, Logan County, Ohio, and empties into the Ohio River; 160 miles long.
9. A British province in Northern Ireland.
10. A small annual of desert places from Syria to Algeria.

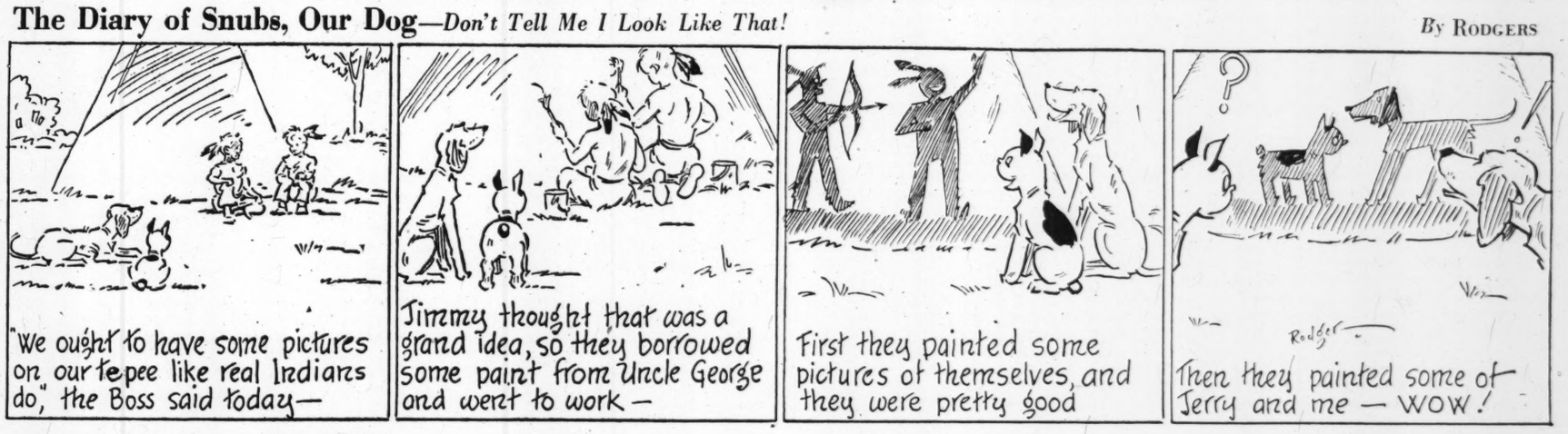
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*This Golf Game*

By Le Pelley


WHAT KIND OF A SHOT DOES TUBBY CALL THAT ?
LET'S SEE... THAT'S MY HOLE, ISN'T IT ?
YES — YOUR GAME TOO !
DID YOU WIN, TUBBY ?
YOU MUST HAVE HAD AN AWFULLY LOW SCORE !
NO — I WON WITH 152
BEFORE WE STARTED I JUST ASKED MARMADUKE IF HE SHIFTED HIS WEIGHT FROM HIS RIGHT FOOT TO HIS LEFT WHEN HE HIT THE BALL, BUT HE DIDN'T KNOW — AND HE HASN'T BEEN ABLE TO HIT ANYTHING SINCE !
?
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Don't Tell Me I Look Like That!*

By Rodgers


"We ought to have some pictures on our tepee like real Indians do," the Boss said today—
Jimmy thought that was a grand idea, so they borrowed some paint from Uncle George and went to work —
First they painted some pictures of themselves, and they were pretty good
?
Then they painted some of Jerry and me — WOW!
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*Playing Her Part*

By The Hagers

I ENTERTAINED OUR STRING QUARTET. SAID AUNT MATILDA, WITH REGRET,
"I WISH YOU HAD A PART FOR ME; I PLAY THE ZITHER FAULTLESSLY."
"IT'S STRANGE THAT HAYDN AND MOZART," I QUACKED, "FOR ZITHERS WROTE NO PART."
A BIG PART, THOUGH, MATILDA PLAYED WHEN SHE BROUGHT OUT THE LEMONADE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Where Stands Defense?

Americans for several months have been watching the program for American defense take form, and they naturally wonder now how fast it is actually moving.

On some fronts it is moving very fast. One of these is the mobilization of public opinion behind measures clearly necessary if the United States is to be prepared in any adequate measure for the shock of aggression which is already rampant in the world and may at any time come nearer to Western Hemisphere shores.

It seems evident from editorial comment throughout the Nation that American sentiment overwhelmingly supports the steps now being taken in Congress toward enacting and putting into early operation a law for compulsory selective military service. The draft has been accepted by most as a democratic way of defending democracy. Yet military men are under no illusions that an efficient, large-scale army can be produced overnight even by conscription. There is the problem of training, which in an era of mechanized war assumes larger proportions than ever before. There must at the outset be a considerable expansion of officer-training if the expected 400,000 men are to be brought into camps by October 1 and this number enlarged by 1,000,000 more within a year.

Similarly on the industrial side the job to be done is bigger than the average layman can readily imagine. If it takes ten civilians behind every soldier to support a nation at war, the magnitude of the task of organizing military production is bound to require time. And time is one of the critical strategic commodities today as truly as tin or rubber or aluminum.

In industrial defense a good beginning has been made by the calling in of proved and practical business men such as William S. Knudsen and Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., to head the President's Defense Commission. It still is possible that a single administrative or co-ordinating head will be found necessary for these activities, as in the case of the World War.

There is also some complaint by business men ready to co-operate but unable to get information as to what is to be done. But the explanation seems to lie in the fact that first things have had to be put first. Priorities must be established for the most essential war materials and most urgent types of military production. In these lines, according to reports not from political sources but from business observers in Washington, it appears that genuine progress is being made. The production of secondary and incidental supplies may be expected in their turn.

It is a characteristic of mass production that more time must be spent than formerly in the construction of plant and machinery before the assembly belts can begin to roll. But when they do, the output is tremendous. The financial problems to be solved at the outset are no slight matter. The responsibility for plants that may be left useless after two or three years of operation calls for some negotiation between business firms and the RFC.

These points are not made to excuse slowness. They rather illustrate how much is to be done and indicate that nothing can justify a moment's slackness. The task of arming and training America and of producing meanwhile all possible aid in planes and other munitions for the British Government, whose armies stand in the breach, is a tremendous one. A good start has been made. But the task is only begun.

Applause and Boos

At the New York World's Fair they have an "applause meter" which gauges the response of audiences to the mention of Presidential candidates. This evidently is an adaptation of the device which has been in use for some time at political conventions and elsewhere for measuring noise in terms of decibels.

The custodians of the meter at the fair, however, have run into a difficulty. All noises sound alike to the measuring machine. Consequently, a loud round of boos, catcalls, and other derisive sounds registers the same number of decibels as does a wave of handclapping and cheering. Nor is the machine capable of distinguishing the relative proportions of approval and disparagement.

In this respect the machine possesses one of the characteristics of a statesman. A man in pursuit of his duty according to conscience must sometimes have ears to which applause and vituperation sound alike. But it is safe to say that one retreat in the United States will long remain safe at least from recorded boos. While members of Congress have the privilege of editing their remarks, one may be sure that only "applause" and "laughter" will appear between the parentheses in the Congressional Record.

Much as one may wish at times for leaders unmoved by the plaudits of the crowd, the democratic way implies that officials shall be responsive in a degree to public sentiment. The politician, in the truer sense of that word, must weigh support and opposition and must try to reconcile popularity with good policy. Even amid the mechanization of many crafts his job is a bit too complex to be taken over by an applause meter.

"Study in Fog"

In "Mein Kampf," Adolf Hitler complained of the inability of imperial Germany to comprehend British character. That inability would seem to have remained a legacy to the Third Reich. For, faced with Britain's refusal to be frightened or bought off by Herr Hitler's "peace threats," some publicists in Germany are attempting to trace British resistance to special encouragement by President Roosevelt.

Most Americans will feel that the reasons for British firmness are clear enough without "inside" analysis along diplomatic lines. The German deductions thus focus attention chiefly on Germany's continuing lack of capacity for understanding the British point of view. This is a deficiency that Herr Hitler once wrote down as a cause of grave mistakes in German policy.

A Smile in the Dark

Somewhere in France a famous smile wastes itself in the dark interior of a packing case. M. Jacques Jaujard, Director of Museums and one of the few specialists in the widening field of protecting objects of art threatened by war, reports the safety of the Mona Lisa. This portrait Leonardo da Vinci painted of Francesco del Giocondo's wife when they were living in Florence nearly 450 years ago. It has been said Leonardo was four years painting it. There is a tradition that mimes and flute-players were constantly present at the sittings, exercising their skill to keep the sitter smiling that enigmatical smile.

Practically everybody knows Mona Lisa's smile. It has smiled often from magazine pages and books of art and travel. It has become, so to speak, a household smile. Yet by this very familiarity Mona Lisa is not nowadays regarded as seriously as she used to be. In the nineteenth century it was fashionable to indulge in subtle and searching estimates like those of Walter Pater, and to grow very grave in the presence of the smile. We think the smiler would have smiled at us then, as subtly as she smiles with us now.

Boston's Population Trend

Although recent counts differ, most evidence indicates the growth of Boston's population has slowed down, or stopped. The 1940 Federal census figure, 769,000, even shows a drop of 11,000 since 1930. Many observers look for further decrease as result of the declining birth rate, reduced immigration, and the migration of Bostonians to other communities. This situation might advantageously be considered by those who manage city affairs.

The specific goal of making Boston a better place in which to live and to invest capital might well figure more prominently among the aims of the city government. This goal outstandingly involves decidedly lower city costs, a complete reassessment of property, new arterial highways, more elbow room, and new construction.

Reduced municipal costs would lessen the tax burden and pave the way for honest reassessment so as to retain present tax-paying elements and invite new ones. Mayor Tobin's Conference on Traffic has begun to develop a bold highway program which he hopes will be financed by State funds. Federal housing projects are giving elbow room. In the shape of vistas and special kinds of parks, room for sunlight and recreation is something the trustees of the George Robert White Fund ought to consider in seeking works of beauty and utility on which to expend their million-dollar surplus.

The population decline need not be accepted with apathy and resignation. With ingenuity and energy the condition can be turned into an occasion for new progress, social and economic.

A hen hatched out her chickens on a train down South. Must have been Opie Read's famous "Slow Train Through Arkansas."

"United Nations of America"

A timely discussion looking toward Union for the Americas appears in the Wide Horizon column on this page today. Comparison between its points and those raised by the speeches and consultations of the Havana Conference should serve to acquaint readers with theoretical possibilities and practical problems of hemisphere organization.

The Wide Horizon article raises one question which proponents either of world or hemisphere federation must face squarely. It is this: Can dictatorships and democracies exist side by side in a federation? Many students feel this to be impossible, since international federation requires, as does national, that the peoples—as distinct from their States—should be represented by an elected assembly. How the peoples living under dictatorship would make their voice felt in the councils of any international federation, and whether without provision for the expression of a truly popular voice any experiment in federation could succeed—these are important questions.

Federation of the United States with the British Commonwealth of Nations would seem more feasible than union with American countries some of whose governments are less similar to those of the United States. This would of course demand more political education and change of thought in the United States than would an experiment limited to the Western Hemisphere. But gradually citizens of the United States are coming to understand that defense of the Americas cannot safely be considered as a problem in which European politics plays no part. The menace to the Monroe Doctrine is now from Europe; its guarantees during the last century were in a large measure written in Europe.

When the importance of fundamental ideas and ideals is fully understood peace and security will be guaranteed for all by union of those nations that value freedom and respect the individual.

Our Readers Say—

"Fine Traditional Isolation"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In this day of war and war talk, it is wise to get a view of the European conflict based on reason and not on the dogmas one so often hears.

I believe our "fine traditional isolation" should be thrown on the junkpile of other ancient relics and that we should realize that national as well as individual selfishness cannot pay dividends in the long run. Isolation on the part of the United States in this chapter of the world's history is more than selfishness alone; it is foolish selfishness. Even if we burned our fingers once, mostly our own fault, in putting out a conflagration of the Old World, are we now to sit quietly by and watch the flames devour all the area around before bestirring ourselves!

The world grows smaller—let not our thoughts develop likewise. These times call for new types of action. I believe there is one thing alone that can save England—armed participation in the war by America. An expeditionary force to Europe would not be necessary if we would throw most of our airplanes and pilots and our Atlantic fleet into the fray. A force of even 400 modern aircraft—fighters, bombers, etc., with pilots and crews could well be a decisive influence in the war at this point but may be futile a short time hence. It would take them but a few days to fly across. I know some people who would shriek with horror and cry, "And leave the United States defenseless!" But who would attack us? Mexico or a South American republic? Hardly. Also as many naval leaders have asserted, Japan would take a far less aggressive attitude had we acted quickly and decisively just once in our recent history.

It should be easy to see in the United States those same forces working that made France such an easy prey to Germany. I do not mean Fifth Columnists only; I mean such very "tangible" things as non-cooperation, indecision, individual selfishness, isolationist attitudes of thinking, the lackadaisical inertia of a large group, and the costly leisure of those who have no jobs.

As another correspondent with the Monitor wrote, "The present younger generation of which I am a member, has been taught for twenty years of the foolishness of the last war and its horrors." This applies to myself, but I wish to add that I was also taught that when a nation will not listen to reason, one must use weapons stronger than words. Some things are worse than war; one of these is loss of liberty.

Let us strengthen our "first line" of defense lest it exist no longer.

Paso Robles, Calif. EMERSON KUMM

For More Facile Evacuation

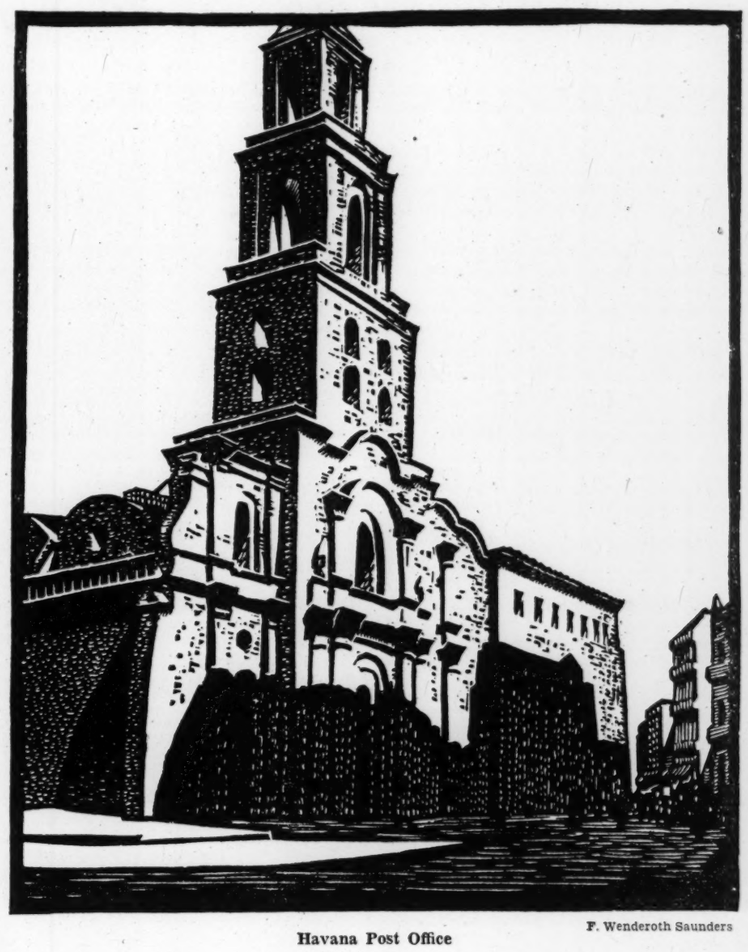
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a sympathizer with the aims of the various American organizations who are working for a more facile evacuation of children from England, it seems to me that greater good could be immediately accomplished if a more concerted effort were made. A larger, nation-wide committee, for instance, would have greater effect and would be more efficient than small scattered groups with only limited facilities. After all, theirs is a common purpose: removing from danger these children that they may live full and useful lives. R. D. C.

Reading, Mass.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Ancient Relic Goes Modern



Havana Post Office — F. Wenderoth Saunders

Drama Beneath a Belfry

For three hundred years and more the massive stone walls of the Havana post office building have looked out upon a changing panorama, in the picturesque city where New World statesmen today are meeting. Its history is most strange. Built to serve as a church, it became in turn a warehouse, a British cavalry barracks and stable, and finally the post office and customs house for the modern city. Within sight of the towering belfry unfolded the whole drama of the expanding Spanish colonial possessions. Its great-throated bells proclaimed the coming of governors and plate fleets, the departure of explorers and their triumphant return, but on the morning of June 7, 1762, its bells struck a warning note which unknowingly heralded the beginnings of Cuban freedom.

At the sound of the bells on that morning, Cuban citizens hurried to the roofs of their houses to watch the start of the siege of Havana by the British, an anticlimax of the war which had ended for North America on the Plains of Abraham at Quebec. From the belfry, watchers saw British ships-of-the-line standing guard at the entrance to the harbor and British shore batteries pounding at Morro Castle. Fifteen days later the great bells were silent as British troops paraded through the surrendered city, and a brigade of cavalry took up their quarters in the empty building.

Prior to the English occupation Havana was a closed port. Under English rule the port was opened to the ships of all nations, and in the years that followed Cuban merchants insisted that it remain open.

* * *

When the post office building was erected Havana was already an important Spanish city. It had become a medieval city, even though Cervantes and gunpowder were vanquishing the knight in armor. Two castle-like forts guarded the entrance to the port, and a continuous wall inclosed that part of the city which now lies between the Prado and the harbor. The forts still stand and others were added after the English occupation, but of the city wall only several small bits are preserved.

The present Prado, center of the modern downtown Havana, was in former times a parade ground outside the city wall, cutting off from the mainland the peninsula formed by the curving land-locked inner harbor. Until the nineteenth century the gates of the city were closed promptly at sundown, and tardy travelers were forced to remain outside the walls in some miserable *fonda*, or inn, until they were reopened at sunrise.

The narrow streets of the walled city were never widened. So narrow are they that today the motorman in a small tram car is obliged to hoist the fender to prevent it from striking the wall as the car rounds a corner. In early days the streets were cobbled with stones as big as a man's doubled fist which made walking difficult, but everybody of importance rode horseback or was carried in the clumsy two-wheeled *volanta*, a carriage swung on straps instead of springs and drawn by two or more horses in tandem. The aristocracy of the island spent their winters in palaces which still present blank walls to the street but which were built around patios crowded with tropical shrubs. In the summer Cuban grandee and dame followed the royal governor to Trinidad, a town on the south coast of the island that still presents a Spanish comic opera appearance.

* *

Above this medieval Havana rose the tower of the present post office. From it one can look down on the Plaza de Armas, the center of that ancient Havana, which has on adjoining sides the former governor's palace—now the city hall, the Spanish government administration building, and the gloomy Fortaleza, a very ancient fortress where the Señora De Soto watched in vain for the return of the famous explorer.

For many years after the withdrawal of the British army of occupation the building was put to no regular use. Finally, following American intervention and the independence of Cuba, the building was turned over to post-office and customs authorities who transformed the lofty halls of the edifice into a honeycomb of departments and offices.

Today it is no longer possible to see from the empty belfry of the post office the limits of the great modern city that begins at the harbor and stretches westward. Some of the old palaces remain but they are tenements with children playing in the patios under the long lines of gaily colored wash that festoon the balconies, or converted warehouses, musty with the smells of grain and olive oil. Clerks and letter carriers, customers, sightseers, policemen, and loafers contribute to a noisy confusion that seems out of place in the old building. The courtyard, last vestige of other times, alone struggles against the present with the tenacity of its tropical verdure.

F. WENDEROTH SAUNDERS

Mirror of World Opinion

"The New Order"

In a week of terrorism against American, British and Chinese newspaper men in the section of Shanghai under Japanese control, an American-educated Chinese was assassinated, various correspondents have been persuaded to wear bullet-proof vests or to accept bodyguards, and the correspondent of The New York Times, Hallett Abend, reports that he has been robbed of various manuscripts and tortured. This indicates the real conditions existing under a government which claims that it and it alone is capable of "restoring" law and order in the Far East. —*New York Times.*

A Leader Provided

The same tide that nominated Willkie at Philadelphia will sweep him into the Presidency. He is the leader for whom America has been waiting and somehow Divine Providence has always provided America with great leaders in time of crisis.—*United States News.*

The Wide Horizon

United Nations of America

By Harry Frease

Excerpts reprinted from a pamphlet, with the author's permission

The chaotic conditions in Europe and Asia compel a careful consideration of the kind of co-operation which is necessary for the protection of the American nations. . . .

Any association of European and Asiatic nations being at this time out of the question, the name of United Nations of America is suggested as a suitable designation for the governments in the American Hemisphere that may be willing to co-operate for mutual protection and other proper international purposes. . . .

It has been suggested elsewhere that the legislative department could well consist of an Assembly and a Council, as in the League of Nations, and that the Assembly might consist of representatives of the people, one for each 2,000,000, elected by the citizens of the respective nations, and that the Council might consist of one representative of the national governments, one for each 10,000,000 citizens, selected by the governments of the respective nations, with a minimum of one representative of the people, and with one representative of the government of each of the respective nations.

The legislative powers of the Assembly and the Council must be limited strictly to international questions, for reasons presently explained, including the codification of existing international law, without interfering with non-conflicting international treaties, and its enactments should be by a majority vote in each of the Assembly and Council. The Council might well be given advisory and, preferably, controlling powers over the international acts of the executive department, to be exercised by two-thirds or a three-fourths vote of the Councilors.

* * *

The executive department could well consist of a President-General selected by the Council with the approval of the Assembly, for a single term of say ten years; to serve as an administrative president with suitable secretaries, and as a commanding general of a defensive army or an international police force of one soldier for each 1,000 citizens, and a corresponding naval force in normal times of peace, and of a larger offensive army and navy in time of war, or when war is imminent.

The judicial department would naturally be like the existing Permanent Court of International Justice which has been adhered to by some fifty-two nations, and the earlier Central American Court of Justice, which existed from 1908 to 1918; with a promise, without reservation, by all participating nations, of an adherence and a compulsory acceptance of the jurisdiction and judgment of the Court with respect to all international questions whatsoever.

An effective international government for the American Hemisphere must necessarily have a greater control over its constituent nations than exists in the British Commonwealth of Nations. . . .

Such powers must ultimately emanate directly from and operate directly upon the people of the several American nations, but the powers must be limited to international rights and duties; and must not extend to the forms of government, or to the civil rights of the peoples or to the governments of the constituent nations, to whom must be reserved all powers and functions not expressly delegated to the international government. . . .

* * *

No nation standing alone can preserve its sovereignty with respect to its national rights and its international relations, against a stronger nation or combination of nations; and the world has grown so small in time and space, that it has become necessary for all nations to surrender their impotent sovereignty with respect to international relations, in order to preserve and protect their sovereignty with respect to national rights. . . .

To protect or even to police the American Hemisphere from Alaska and Greenland to Cape Horn, requires the complete co-operation of Canada, Mexico and all the Central and South American Republics, and a permissive co-operation, at least, of the Danish, Dutch, British, and French Governments; and the United States would be merely emulating Germany if it undertakes, or even proposes to do so, without that co-operation, and until there is established an actual Federal Union of the United Nations of America.

Such a Federal Union can be created initially by a multilateral treaty, and if it is deemed to be necessary, or desirable, it can be perpetuated by the people of the participating nations.

See "United Nations of America" in the editorial columns.

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